CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MAY 26 1920

The Bombay Chronicle

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CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 125 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1920 TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th May	Chyebassa	6,249 Calls Port Said & Plymouth only.
30th "	Narkunda	16100
4th June	Mantua	10985
8th "	Chp Polonio	19500

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
Early June	Himalaya	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
27th May	Purnea	Gulf
3rd June	Karagola	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Helmet Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	7th May	21st May
Hiburoma Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	21st May
Shin Maru	K. Konaka	3204	17th May	28th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May
Yoshin Maru	C. Hidenhima	4178	3rd June	14th June

Arrived from New York and sailing for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allies Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bombay Maru	T. Takemura	12th May	13th May	Japan
Fukuju Maru	G. Fujita	21st May	31st May	"
Siam Maru	D. Imasumi	5th June	20th June	"
Lucon Maru	K. Tsuji	20th "	30th "	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE " Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
8TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 320.
2nd Class Rs. 350.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 29,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Taiwan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 804,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened at interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 8,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,02,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 888.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,925,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£10,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£6,913,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 13 St. Swithin's Lane, and 24, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—19, Wall Street.
OVER 400 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
212, Hornby Road.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
CALLED UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000
PAID UP ON 19-5-20 ...	59,00,042 8

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets; Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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deserves especial attention at the present time—a Bad Auctioneer injures the market of the goods at his disposal—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforeseen enquiry for the same goods shoots out—The remedy is simple Engage MEHTA & CO. exclusively for ALL YOUR BUSINESS. This firm is specially noted for putting the right thing into the right hands. Its influence in all the markets is vast and acquired from its integrity and straightforward dealings and careful study of the status of merchants. It is patronised by a substantial clientele in every line to ensure securing the most satisfactory prices in sales It is also patronised by the Government & the G.I.P. Railway
PROMPT ACCOUNTS
THOROUGH INTEGRITY
COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST
MEHTA & CO.
(On Government & G. I. P. Ry. lists)
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TELE. No. 1285.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued & by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Barrister-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Practice Suspended & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a Boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1

AMUSEMENTS.

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To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE STAR OF ALL STARS The Most Magnificent!

Mme. Petrova

The most powerful, beautiful and fascinating idol in screeland
IN
A Thrilling Drama of Subtle Mystery

THE LIFE MASK

OR
A NIGHT-WALKING BRIDE'S AWFUL SECRET
ALSO
LONDON'S LATEST CRAZE
The Newest and Most up-to-date form of Topical Pictures:

"AROUND THE TOWN"

Showing the World's Great Novelists, Dramatists, Master of Sport, Queens of beauty
Showing scenes from the latest Plays.
The Newest Dances. The Crack footballers at play.
Eminent Artists and Sculptors at work, Scenes from the popular Reveues, &c., &c.
Famous Golfers.

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To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A TREMENDOUS SENSATION

Carmen OF THE Klondike

In 7 Reels.
AN EPIC DRAMA
OF THE
FROZEN NORTH

—a gripping, forceful plot,—a big red-blooded—story, gripping forceful,—full of vigorous action. It has wonderfully beautiful photographic vistas of the Northland, magnificent staging, superb acting and a heart-gripping romance of love and sacrifice.

"Heaven hath no fury like love to hatred turned"
SEE A DISSATISFIED ENRAGED MOB IN

A DAUGHTER OF BRAHMA

A stupendous production depicting the glories of the Orient produced in Europe.
ALSO A SHAKESPEARE COMIC
COMING NEXT SATURDAY WITH A CRASH
A thundering Vitagraph Serial

Smashing Barriers

Featuring Dashing Daring William Duncan

CINEMA MAJESTIC

"Where the crowds go."

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OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S
FAMOUS
"PIERROT PIE CO."

14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14
including
THE POPULAR ARTISTE
MADELINE ROSSITER
and ZIMMY
THE LIVE JAZZ MAN

LAST FEW NIGHTS
To-day, Wednesday, May 26th, at 9-30 p.m.
"PLUM PIE"
Thursday, May 27th.
"MINCE PIE"
Friday, May 28th.
"STRAWBERRIES & CREAM"
Farewell NIGHT
Saturday, May 29th, at 9-30 p.m. and Sunday 30th, at 5-30 p.m. Farewell Matinee.
"A SPECIAL FRUIT SALAD"
EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.
Plans at Rose & Co. up-to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.

"The Devil"

It is a Story of Love with many Complications. Love does not run smoothly by any means. It Swirls in eddies and finishes up in Maelstrums with His Satanic Majesty at the Helm.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

THE BLACK SECRET

featuring

Pearl White

EPISODE NINE — Tho Webs of Deceit
EPISODE TEN — The Inn of Dread.

PATHE GAZETTE
The latest & best.

PATHE REVUE
To interest & amuse.

START SOMETHING
Comic,

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee—Sat. & Sun. 3-30 and 5-15 p.m

IMPERIAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers offer to their Patrons this Week,

"DARBY & JOAN"

(7 parts—8,000 feet)
by

SIR HALL CAINE

featuring the Author's own son

Dervent Hall Caine

Surely you must have seen Sir Hall Caine's former Production "The Woman Thou Gavest Me";
Messrs K. D. and Brothers assure their Patrons that

"DARBY & JOAN"

is better than that former Production.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY, 29th MAY, 1920.

WILLIAM DUNCAN

"The Strong Man of the Screen"

The Serial Star Extraordinary who risks life and limb time and time again in the greatest

"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"

AND

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"To-Night at 8"

THE EMPRESS,

Commencing next Saturday, 29th May.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Last Three Nights of the Popular Picture Bill.

"THE MARRIAGE BOND."

A woman to save her father from ruin, marries a million naire and rejects a true lover. She is unable to give up her lover even after her marriage. Her husband, after knowing her perfidy, gives her up, but through the overpowering affection of their little son, they are happily united.

Also a Fine Scenic Film.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.

Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

FATAL FORTUNE

GRAND SENSATIONAL SERIAL
featuring

HELEN HOLMES,

The Dare-devil of the Screen, will commence from Saturday, 29th May.

GLOBE CINEMA,

Sandhurst Road, West.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V. C. Dastur & Co.

Teacher & Co.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

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Crude Oil Engines
AND
Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION.

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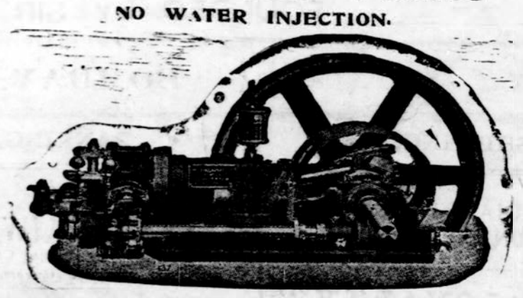
MICAL.



USE
SAME
DIESEL
ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

Post Box No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY.
Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK

OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.
Glace Kid Shoes	—	4	Marching Boots	14	0
Million Shoes M. S.	5	6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10	6
Million Boots	6	10	Canvas Shoes	4	12
Monsoon Boots	6	14	Superior Boots H. S.	12	6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5			Ladies Shoes	5	10
Boys Boots	5	0	„ Boots	9	0

Packing and Postage Extra.
Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.
Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 21" Rs. 16 to Rs 36
25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
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NAME AND ADDRESS.	Date of Treatment
Wife of Pirojasha Nasarwanji Billimoria, Solicitor Late Divan of Bansada State	15-6-1919.
Abderahim Rahiman, Inhabitant of Dungra, Taluk Hasota, Dist. Broach	30-10-1918. Treated and cured after symptoms developed
Sheta Ahamad Mahamad Sidat Agabotawala's Son, Inhabitant of Kathor, Dist. Navasari	18-12-1919.
Khan Bahadur Manekaji Poho Engineer's servant, Kikala Jivan, of Udawada	31-5-1919.

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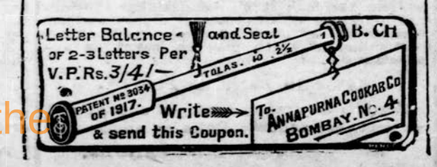

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163

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Students enrolled daily for new term, commencing 7th June. Apply PRINCIPAL, from 10 to 3, opposite Whiteaway. 1199

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Principal Davar will be in the college to be interviewed by students and parents from 7th June between business hours. Prospectus on applications. 80, Esplanade Road. 1205

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.—Can serve from England both used spring Framed, Looms and Preparatory under personal supervision. Apply Box No. 620. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1203

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Type writers and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An Indian with good Banking experience capable of assuming charge of a Sub Office. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars to THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, Bombay. 1192

WANTED A STENOTYPIST GENERAL CLERK and an ASSISTANT with at least two years' experience in Import and Export business. Pay according to qualifications. Hindus alone to apply at once to Box No. 616, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1176

WANTED—Good experienced first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Burma for erecting Paper and Sugar Mill and building. Apply to ABDULKARIM A. S. JAMAL, Agent The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ld., Carlton House, Fort, Bombay. 1078

WANTED—Three GRADUATES for the Mofussil Aided High School, one with History and Literature, one with Persian, one with Science. Also an undergraduate with Science. Permanent Service, handsom prospects. Apply Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

WANTED—A Gujerathi knowin UNDERGRADUATE, and Marathi knowing UNDERGRADUATES or MATRICULATES to work as Teachers in Local High Schools. Apply to T. A. KULKARNI, Principal N. E. School, C. P. Tank, Bombay. 1173

WANTED,—GRADUATES and DRAWING MASTER. APPLY stating salary required to the CHAIRMAN, Jubilee Institution, Umreth. 1215

WANTED—English knowing experienced expert, hardworking and honest Estate Manager. Apply Box No. 601, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1108

WANTED—TYPIST, well versed in Gujrati Accounts and English Correspondence. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1144

WANTED—GRADUATES and MATRICS for Dharmaj High School. Apply stating terms to the SECRETARY, Purshottam V. Patel, Dharmaj. 1217

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A clear COMPOUNDER, having a special knowledge of packing. Salary according to qulification. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 617 ,Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1190

WANTED for up-country Press MACHINEMEN and COMPOSITORS. Pay Twenty-five to Forty Rupees. Reply to Box No. 615, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1175

WANTED.

WANTED.—Reliable PURCHASERS of good C. P. Steam and Dust Coal in large quantity. Granted delivery. For terms apply to:—Messrs. H. VERMA and MUNSHI KANHAIYALAL, Colliery Propritors Chhindwara, C. P. 1216

WANTED—TRAILORS, such as are used with Traction Engines for carryin load capacity 3 tons and up. Quote price, specification and conditions. Apply Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1167

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Ton "FORD" CHASIS and TRUCKS. Brand new. Apply N. S. GUNMAKER, Automobile Engineer, Corner of Grant Road, Bombay. 1091

FOR SALE—At Dumas (near Surat) bi and small bungalows with beautifu garden and extensive grounds only bona fid purchasers. Please apply to Box No. 61 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1197

FOR SALE.—One SIGRAM CARRIAGE, in excellent condition, belonging to gentleman. Apply Box No. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1209

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TO BE LET.

TO LET—6 new GODOWNS, well built to contain 2500 to 3000 cotton bales, situate at Siwri, near Moon Mill. Passed by the Fire Insurance Association. Apply sharp to ESMAIL HAJI CASAM & SON, 141, Chuckla Street, Telephone No. 4515. 1140

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TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, Dadi Seth Estate Plot No. 6, Chowpati. 863

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of teak scantlings, planks, battens, junglewoods, Malabar Hardwoods, Oregon Pine, planking tongued and grooved, bamboos, poles bullies, etc., which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions, Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), New Customs House, Pallard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

W. D. LOVELL,
Captain.
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies).
Board of Industries & Munitions, Bombay.
1066

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two DRAUGHTSMEN. Those with Mill experience preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating salary wanted, to THE TATA MILLS, LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1133

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN REGINALD ELLICE SASSOON, M.C., has been admitted a partner in our firm from 1st January, 1920.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay,
May 25th 1920. 1211

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the long established firm of E. Osborne and Co., Hauz Qazi, Delhi, has absolutely no connection or concern with any firm of a similar or nearly similar name and style in Bombay or elsewhere. Our firm has only one office, i.e., at Delhi and has no branches whatsoever.

This firm will in no way be responsible for the transactions of any firm similarly or nearly similarly styled.

E. OSBORNE & Co.,
Hauz Qazi, DELHI.
Delhi, May, 1920. 694

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 6305

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified GRADUATE for a new appointment of Assistant Professor of English in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay Rs. 150-25/2-225 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the Principal with testimonials before 31st May, 1920.

S. C. SHAHANI,
Ag. Principal.
D. J. Sind College. 852

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other w parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.

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WANTED.—A BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (Mechanical), Bombay University for a new appointment of Assistant Prof. of Mechanical Engineering in the D J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay Rs. 150-25/2-225 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the PRINCIPAL with testimonials before 31st May, 1920.

S. C. SHAHANI,
Ag. Principal.
D. J. Sind College. 853

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Carim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE,
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).
Rangoon, the 26th April, 1920. 1/6

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD RS. 200.

LOST.

RS. 2,500 being 5 Bombay Circle notes numbers SB/8 68878, 65229, 43316, 68069, 69112 of Rs. 500 each between Bombay Bank and Tata Industrial Bank, on Saturday 22nd inst. at 1 p.m. 1208

NOTICE.

HARI VALLABDAS MULCHAND MILLS CO., LTD., AHMEDABAD.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, of Bombay has LOST his Share Certificate No. 195. Anybody finding the same may return it to the undersigned within a fortnight, or else duplicate copy will be issued.

BHICABHAI T.,
Secretary.
1193

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

WITH effect from TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1920, the Up Gujarat Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 21.50 instead of at 21.20 and arrive at Colaba at 11.10 instead of 9.0. The Down Gujarat Mail will leave Colaba at 20.20 instead of at 20.15 and will not stop at Grant Road. A Restaurant Car will run on the Up and Down Gujarat Mail trains between Bulsar and Bombay for the convenience of 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Detailed revised timings at intermediate stations can be ascertained from the Notices exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
1183

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

THE LECTURES in the different courses of instructions will again begin from THURSDAY, the 1st July 1920.

New students for the studies for the distinction of Bhishagwar and the Graduate of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and for the certificates of Rasavaidya and Upavaidya will be admitted after testing their preliminary knowledge from Monday the 28th June to Wednesday 29th June.

Female students for the certificates of "Nurse" and "midwife" will be admitted on the same days.

POPAT PRABHURAM, L. M. S.,
Principal.
1210

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BURJORJI FRAMJI MEHTA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, which he has agreed to purchase from Mr. RAJARAM TUKARAM to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bomaby, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, wil be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Hill Road, Saza Bandra, Taluka Salsete, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under non-Agricultural Survey No. 341 of Bandra, Old Survey No. 322 and 323 being lots Nos. 10 and 11 and New Survey No. 241 and containing by admeasurement 3927 square yards according to Collector's Plans and about 31 gunthas i.e., 3729 square yards according to title deed or thereabouts and bounded as follow:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road known as Hil Road, on or towards the West by a Public passage and beyond it by the property of Dadabhai Davar, on or towards the North by the property of Bhikaji M. Patel (Known as Old Boarding School) and on or towards the South by the Public Road known as Hilla Road and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZESHA & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorney's.
1201

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 18th day of May, 1920, by Messrs. Bennett & Coy. Auctioneers under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the guardian of the property of Gordhandas Ranchordas a minor in consultation with Bai Mani, widow of Jiwandas Ranchordas our client was declared the highest bidder and purchaser of the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazendari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 2/3rd square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2110 and bounded on the East by Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, on the West partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Oodhavji, on the North by the property belonging to the estate of Dhobhi Morar Gordhan deceased and on the South by the property of Khimji Oodhavji which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 274 and Street No. 320-324 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1065

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Re: MESSRS. TILLOKCHAND DILSUKHRAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVINDLAL PALOOD, who was at one time the Moonim of our clients Messrs. Tillokchand Dillsukhari left the service of our clients on the 13th day of March, 1920, since which date he has had no authority to act as the Moonim of the Firm. No transactions entered into by the said Govindlal Palood on behalf of the said Firm since the 13th March, 1920, are binding on the firm, and any such transactions will be repudiated by them any persons with whom any transactions have been entered into by the said Govindlal Palood as such Hooaim of the said firm of Tillokchand Dilsukhrai prior to the 13th March, 1920, which are still outstanding are requested to send particulars thereof to us, on behalf of our clients, at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 5 days from the date hereof, failing which our clients will not be responsible for the due fulfilment of those transactions.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai.
1178

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client Mr. P. K. CHOWDHARY has been appointed by H. H. the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., as a Special Photographer and further that three special sittings have been given to him by His Highness, viz., Bust full face; Standing 3/4 face; Sitting 3/4 face. The same having been copyrighted in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The public are hereby warned against any infringement of the said copyright.

P. A. MAHALE,
Pleader, High Court.
Picket Chambers,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1920. 1195

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai RATANBAI, widow of Gokuldas Nensey, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) MULRAJ GOKULDAS, (2) JIVRAJ GOKULDAS and (3) JAMNADAS GOKULDAS, all of Bombay, Bhatia-Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Matunga, without the Fort of Bombay and carrying on business as Share-brokers. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceeding if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 4th day of May, 1920.

Messrs. BHIMJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1206

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of NARAYAN MORAJI ZAOBA, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, widower and landed. ... Deceased.

WASUDEO NARAYAN ZAOBA, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, Head Clerk to Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Marine Surveyors, residing at Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, without the Fort, the sole Executor named in the said Will ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-first day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
For Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 21st day of May, 1920.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1207

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BACHOOBAI HORMUSJI DANTRA, widow and Surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Dr. Hormusji Bejonji Dantra (her Co-Executor being the late Dr. Burjorji Hormusji Dantra, since deceased) and the beneficieries under the said Will being (1) the said Bachoobai Hormusji Dantra, (2) the heirs of the said Dr. Burjorji Hormusji Dantra, (3) Sorabji Hormusji Dantra, (4) Perozbai Hormusji Dantra), has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, called Banam Parbodi, situate, lying and being at Versova, in the District of Thana and in the Registration District of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24½ gunthas or thereabouts, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 63, Sub No. 1, and bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 69, and bounded on the East by the Road leading to Versova, on the West by the Oart of Padre Joao Antone and Fuchoo Dalmeda, on the North by the Oart called Ambata and on the South by the Mahomedan Burial Ground.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1920.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1218

NOTICE.

Re: MESSRS. TILLOCKCHAND DILSUKHRAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which previously subsisted between our clients Messrs. TILLOKCHAND DILSUKHRAI and Mr. A. N. CHAIWALA under the firm of Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai and which carried on business as Mill Stores Suppliers at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Pedhi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay was DISSOLVED on the 15th day of March, 1920, since which date the said A. N. Chaiwala has had no authority to enter into any transactions, or to sign any contracts, on behalf of the said partnership firm. No contracts, and transactions made or entered into by the said A. H. Chaiwala on behalf of the said firm since the 15th March, 1920, are binding on our clients, and any such contracts and transactions will be repudiated by them. All persons with whom any contracts have been made by the said A. N. Chaiwala on behalf of the said firm of Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai prior to the 15th March, 1920, which are still outstanding, are requested to send particular thereof to us, on behalf of our clients, at Standard Building Hornby Road, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, failing which our clients will not be responsible for the due fulfilment of those contracts.

Dated this 22nd day of may, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai.
1177

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

80, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES BRASS SHEATHINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 28th day of May, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta, Pydhowni, near Hanuman's Temple, by order of Messrs. Mitsu Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Chooniilal Chhagonlal and Co., of Tambakanta, the following:

16 cases of Brass Sheatings.
2 cases 12 oz. quality.
3 cases 14 oz. quality.
11 cases 16 oz. quality.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 4 days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 1st day of June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 15, Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meuteafes, rich glass porcelain and platedware, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich carpets, table ornaments, iron bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, handsome almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, folding arms easy chairs, bathroom furniture, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of R. G. Robottom, Esq., of Bombay Municipality, proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th day of May at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the materials of the building at the junction of Church Gate Street and Esplanade Road and extending from Messrs. D. Maneckshaw and Co.'s shop to Esplanade Road and on Esplanade Road upto S. Banister and Co. and bearing Nos. 1-3-5.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and materials removed at the expense of the purchaser within the time to be declared at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas attorneys for the mortgagee Bai Rakhmabai widow and executrix of the last will of Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmantrao Badade and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Keshavji Deokaran under and by virtue of the power of sale given to the Mortgagee under the indenture of Mortgage dated 10th day of January, 1917 and made between Keshavji Deokaran of the one part and the said Bai Rakhmabai of the other part sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground containing by admeasurement 224 8-9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Parel Road, on the East side thereof outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, and New No. 7384 Old Survey No. 1556, and New Survey No. 1025, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 8038, and Street No. 188 at 192 and bounded on or towards the East by Bhendy Bazaar, or Parel Road, on or towards the West by a passage beyond which is the property of Jamadar Mahomed Ebrahim, on or towards the North by the property of Tadkoba Atmaram and on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Jan Mahomed Allarakhia and Ahmedbhai Allarkhia and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction sale of about 3000 bales of high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. s.s. "SHINYO MARU."

About 2,500 full pressed bales high class staple cotton slightly damaged by water.

About 500 full pressed bales high class staple cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

Shipped by Messrs. Gosho K. Kaisha Volkart Bros., Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mutsui Busan Kaisha R. D. Tata & Co., Bombay Co, Bruel and Co. and others.

The above steamer sailed for Kobe Japan on the 2nd instant, but owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold, had to put back on Friday night the 7th idem.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, behind the Byculla Club Road, the very valuable and artistic French polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, rare China vases, oil paintings, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, silver show cases, cabinets, almyrahs satsuma vases, chest of drawers bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, cooking utensils, etc. etc. the property of J. P. Rodocavachi, Esqr., proceeding to Europe and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc. AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in saddle.

1 Handsome Grey Arab 5 years with strong vis-a-vis in very good order and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Mr. Chunilal Bhavanidas opposite the Hindoo Temple, Pydhowni near Tambakanta by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Prelhad Dowlatram.

50 bales 400 lbs. each, No. 20s. Yarn of the Jubilee Mills of Bombay, immediate delivery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SALT MANUFACTURED AT OORAN BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Chawa Karen Keloth Assankutty Kaka the Karnawan of Tarwad properties in Bombay Presidency, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street within the Fort about 500 annas, 'Bhoras' salt manufactured at and lying at Ooran in the 3 salt pans known as "Bokerkhar Doongerkhar" (small and big) on account of Mahomed Ismail Mahomed Abdoola Bhaiji. Goods can be inspected at the said salt pans.

For further particualrs and information and for conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the said Chawa Karen Keloth Assankutty Kaka.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 26th May, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25 HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 ROBBINS COPRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Coy, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th May, 1920, at 3 p.m (S. T.), the following goods landed ex s.s. "Chakla."

16 Robbins Copra.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

Sale on WEDNESDAY the 26th MAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 44/46, Apollo Street opp. Liptons Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACK WOOD ARTISTIC NICELY POLISHED FURNITURE OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th May 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the above place (where the goods are arranged for sale) very artistic and polished furniture sale, etc., enclosing dining table, table, dining chairs, mirror back side board, silk lined, drawingroom suite, marble top table, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, arm and armless chairs, washing tables, leather lined sofas, easy and low chairs, tiles and plain teapoys, silk curtains blackwood wardrobe, electric table fan, fireproof safe, rich glass and crockery ware, etc.

Goods on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON (KASUR).

On FRIDAY, the 28th May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Sheth Hukmichand Rambhagat at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, by order of Sheth Kesheoram Podar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Vardhman Jetsi:—

100 bales Cotton (Kasur).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of 100 bales Cotton (Kasur) advertised for sale on TUESDAY the 25th May, 1920, by order of Sheth Keshaoram Podar, is POSTPONED on FRIDAY the 28th May, 1920, at the request of the defaulting purchaser.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1920.

"Chotta peg, Boy—"

Now it isn't common sense to just ask for a "Chotta peg" without knowing what kind of stuff you are going to get—always mention a particular brand—insist upon that brand and no other!

MITCHELL'S
OLD HEATHER DEW
WHISKY

—a thoro Scotch production of many years' reputation.
A pleesure to drink! You'll never go wrong with Mitchell's Whisky.
Always say "Boy, get Mitchell's Whisky, —Chotta peg."

WHOLESALE FROM
Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,
251, Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE.
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

The Best Nilgiri Tea

DIRECT FROM THE TEA GARDEN
from
C. J. BROTHERS.
The Flavour and Aroma
being unequalled everywhere.
Insist on having it.
CAN BE HAD FROM ALL GROCERS
in 4lb, 1lb. and 5lbs. canisters.
Price of 1 lb. 12 annas. Postage extra.
BOOK YOUR ORDERS AT
C. J. Brothers,
Bombay No. 14, DADAR.

R. K. MODY & Co.

301, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.

Tel. 1711—ENQUIRE FOR:—*Tel, Address* "LUBOIL"

M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
Couplings	Gin stores	Hair belting
Pedistals	Packings	Pipes & fittings.

The House That Gives The Best Value For Money Spent.

ALLIANCE ELECTRIC, MOTOR, EQUIPMENT AND SERVICE COMPANY,

LLOYD'S BUILDING, CUMBALLA HILL.
AGENT FOR:—
"PENFIELD", "TEXAN", "HARVARD", "MARMON".

The New Model "Ideal Cars" which combine comfort, beauty and service in Happy Maximum. Best that could be offered for the price.

The well-known "Atterburry Trucks" of maximum quality, combining convenience, simplicity, power and reliability. One and one-half Ton to Five Ton capacity.

The ALL—AMERICAN Super one Ton Trucks.

The A. E. C. well-known English Commercial Vehicles, 4 Tons.

A Consignment of the above is expected to arrive July, August Have your orders booked early to avoid disappointment.

The Pliz Light and Power Set: A small reliable Machine that gives all the comforts or Electric Lights Electricity and Power, economical and easily operated.

ADJUSTO LITE: A new wonderful lamp that you can attach anywhere to bed shaving mirror, table, desk or chair,

RACING AUTO TIRE TUBES:—"Horse Shoe" Brand which have rolled up a record for endurance by their performance under severest tests. Done over 5,00 Miles without a puncture thus causing change of Tire.

FROM Rs. 7-8 TO Rs. 25-0-0

FROM Rs. 7-8 TO Rs. 25-0-0

Jhaveri Bros. & Co.

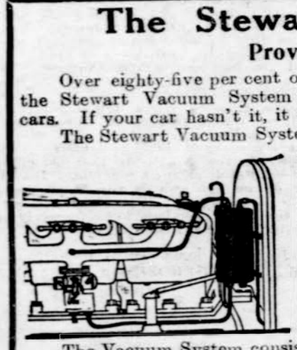
JEWELLERY, SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE;
FANCY LEATHER GOODS MERCHANTS,
BARIA MANSION,
Opposite Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

The Stewart Vacuum System

Provides a Perfect Feed.

Over eighty-five per cent of car manufacturers have adopted the Stewart Vacuum System as standard equipment for their cars. If your car hasn't it, it can be easily installed.

The Stewart Vacuum System has proven one of the most important inventions in the motor world. It insures an absolutely perfect flood of petrol to the carburettor under all conditions. It has revolutionised automobile design, making possible the beautiful streamline effects.



It is the only perfect petrol feed system and should be on every car; your's too.

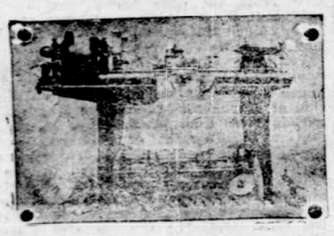
The Vacuum System consists of a small tank, mounted on engine side of dash as in sketch. This tank is divided into two chambers, upper and lower. The upper chamber is connected to the intake manifold, while another pipe connects it with the main petrol supply tank. The lower chamber is connected with the carburettor.

The intake strokes of the motor create a vacuum in the upper chamber of the tank, and this vacuum draws petrol from the supply tank to the upper chamber.

Rs. 50 each complete.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO.

SANDHURST BRIDGE, CHOWPATI, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"ADMOTOR." "WE SUPPLY EVERYTHING."



Lathes FOR Immediate Shipment

6 & 10 in. Centre, Self-Acting, Sliding Surfacing and Screw-Cutting Lathes, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13 feet long Beds—Deep Graps—Hollow Spindle.

In stock Hand and Power Pumps for total Heads upto 200 feet.

Prices defy Competition.

The International Engineering Co.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
British Hotel Lane,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—THINENCO. Telephone No. 382

JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN.

Silk Knitted Mufflers in plain and fancy coloured stripes.

From Rs. 5 to up-ward.

A large selection to choose from

GIVE US A TRIAL

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS & OUT FITTERS,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only (15s. 4d.)

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. (India.)

FREE!

GOVT. REGD. No. 253

The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O. We make this condition without any hesitation.

GULSHAN JOBAN
BOMBAY 3.

Strength Giver! Tonic!
Curer of all diseases!!!

It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.

A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on:—Back-ache, Impurity of Blood, Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard at breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.

1 phial of 32 pills Re. 1
of 3 phials Rs. 2-10
V. P. Extra. Can be had everywhere

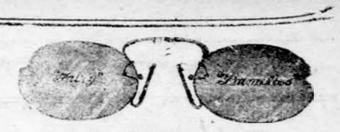
The Gulshan Joban Co.,
Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY. 3

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0

Mohini Agency, JUMA MA[illegible] BOMBAY

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



It goes without saying that

Baliwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY

Enterprize and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

MODERN MAN
AND
Physical Culture.

ODE TO MAN.

Awake! Modern man to the needs of the hour,
Come girdle thy limbs with superb strength and Power,
Go cast off those chains and Habits of Vice
Infuse into thyself the essence of life,
By moulding the temple which guards the Soul,
To Lines of perfection its wealth untold
For who can say what a day may bring forth
To the vigorus man whose body is wrought
In bands of steel, and temper so fine
For him life holds naught but glorious Sunshine.
In the cult of the body and a virtuous life
Lies the Secret of Success and the essence of Life.

Write now for particulars of our course which has made the weak and ailing strong and healthy—

THE NOEL INSTITUTE
of Physical Culture,
Readymoney Bldg., Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

ock Stencils

Stencils ½" 1" 1½" & 2 Inches.

Bowman's Stencil Inks, Mid. and Big size Tins, Stencil Brushes, Stencil Plates of any description, nicely made

PRESS COPY BOOKS.

Strongly Bound Swiss Made. Best Quality Paper. 250 Pages 6 Rs. 500 Pages 10 Rupees. 1,000 Pages 18 Rupees.

N. Burjor & Co.

Stationers, Engineers and Direct Importers,
Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Phone 4564.

Just Received

Bauer's
Genuine
German
Sanatogen
Aspirin Tablets and
Albulactine.

PERRY & Co.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

Do not throw away after use. We sharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto, Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbenz and thick blades As. 4 each. New Gillette Razors in nickel case Rs. 9-8-0 each; Blades Rs. 2-0-0 doz. VALET Auto Strop Razors in nickel case Rs. 8-8-0 each; Blades Rs. 3-0-0 doz.; Strops Re. 1-8-0 each. Twinplex Stroppers Rs. 11 each Durham-Duplex Blades Re. 1-6-0 per packet. "Hero" blades to fit the Clemak, Gem and Ever Ready Razors Re. 1-8-0 per 6. All post free. We do high class and durable electro-plating work. Charges moderate. MATHEWS & CO., 86, Medows Street, (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

No Cooking. Add water only.

Horlick's malted milk

in 3 sizes.

of all Stores & Bazaars.

He's Happy!

AS your baby grows happily from month to month he needs a changing food to keep him strong and contented. THE 'ALLENBURYS' FOODS contain graduated proportions of the elements essential to your baby's brain and body development.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 - From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

Trade Mark

KOKO HAIR

Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp. Feeds the Hair Follicles. Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair, and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL or GREASE.
Delightfully Refreshing, Cooling and Invigorating to the Scalp.

Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy, use it night and morning; you will be really astonished at the improvement shown after fourteen days' regular treatment.

KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May 25.

S S Varella, Cammack,, Newport.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances, yesterday.

S S Koweit, Wheeler, Jeddah.
S S Hejaz, Leck, Karachi.
S S Warina, Adams, Busreh.
S S City of Karachi, Brown, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Chakla for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ferrara for Mahomerah.
Steamer Gairoppa for Karachi.

S S Varella: The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varella, 1,932 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, arrivel in harbour yesterday from Newport, with ballast.

S S Koweit:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Koweit, 2,392 tons, Captain H. T. Wheeler, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S Hejaz:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Hejaz, 2,483 tons, Captain J. A. Leck, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

S S Warina:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Warina, 1,814 tons, Captain J. F. Adams, will sail to-day from Bombay harbobur for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 25th May 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Burma Maru	.. Kobe	N F	.. O S Kaisha	
C/R Freinois	.. Karachi	N F	.. Graham & Co	
D/E Irrawadi	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co	
E Homayun	.. Red Sea	21-5	.. T M & Co	
F Koweat	.. Jeddah	25-5	.. T M & Co	
F Akbar	.. N F	N F	.. T M & Co.	
Ferrara	.. Abadan	18-5	.. S Wallace & Co.	
H Bashayan	.. N F	N F	.. J M & Co	
L Syria	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co	
Q Rampuri	.. Dubai	N F	.. A I S N Co	

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	.. N F	26-5	.. K N & Co
Kaveri	.. Bhavnagar	25-5	.. K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Iran	.. P Gulf Port	27-5	.. H S Shushtary
1 Purnea	.. Busreh	29-5	.. M & Co
2 Boats of Helenic	N F	N F	.. J F & Co
2 Clan - athleen	N F	N F	.. J F & Co
3 Chakdina	.. P Gulf	26-5	.. & Co
3 Lightning	.. Busreh	N F	.. Graham & Co
4 Ischia	.. Genva	1-6	.. M Italiana
5 Shinsi Maru	.. Kobe	22-5	.. N Y Kaisha
6 Sakai Maru	.. Kobe	N F	.. J M & Co
14 Zayani	.. N F	N F	.. H S Shushtary Co
16 Saraswati	.. N F	N F	.. R E Cahill & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Narkunda	.. London	29-5	.. M M & Co
1 Sealda	.. Calcutta	26-6	.. M M & Co
3 Varela	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
45 Swakopmund	N F	N F	.. M & Co
4 Diwara	.. China	N F	.. M M & Co
5 Warina	.. Busreh	N F	.. M M & Co
6 Rhyebaan	.. Antwerp	24 5	.. M M & Co
7 Koranna	.. Holl	N F	.. J F & Co
13 Kellos	.. London	N F	.. M M & Co
3 Sandakan	.. Aden	N F	.. K N & Co
8 S Huntscastle	Egypt	26-5	.. Graham & Co

EXPORT.

May 25.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—54 bales cotton, Torteif Ahlsand Ltd.; 3 bales wool, The Bombay Africa Trading Co.; 33 bales wool, Esmail Dossa & Co.; 27 bales wool, R. M Kooka.

S S Elysia for Barcelona:—30 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 210 bales cotton Mahmad Usman & Co.

S S Narkunda for London:—19 pkges emptyamonia cylinders, H. Currmel & Co.; 18 bales cow hides, 9 bales sheep, skins, David Sassoon & Co.; 5 pots ginges grass oil, Volkart Bros.; 3 cases tartaise shells, V. Ooka & Sons; 588 cwts. khismiss, T. Kanji & Co.; 6 cwts. Micu, H. Currencied & Co.; 206 cwts. khismiss, Manchand Valchand; 250 cwts. cotton fish, D. B. Khan & Co.; 250 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 5,528 cwts. Java sugar, Ralli Bros.; 1,005 cwts. myraballams, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 50 bales cotton, M. Laduch; 65 bales cotton, E Mahomed & Sons; 150 cwts. smkadaya, E. Mahomed & Sons; 180 cwts. khismiss, M Valchand & Co.; 30 bales hemp, Alladin Kassam; 250 bales hemp, Gokuldas Virjee, 19 bales goat and sheep skins, 19 bales cow hides, W. & A. Graham; 28 bales cow hiles H. M. H. Oosman; 21 bales cow hides, H. N. H. Essa; 282 cwts. turmeric, K. Volabhlas & Co.; 9,383 cwts. Java sugar, Ralli Bros.

S S Darana for Dunkirk:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, E. Dossa & Co.; 50 bales cotton, H. Jagmohandas Co.

S S Ischia for Linghorn: 561 cwts. mustard seed, M Jaffarabhoy.

S S. Kleist for Middlebro:—1,000 tons katchu magganex, Turner M. & Co., Ltd.

S S Shini Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Goculdas Dossa & Co

S S Shini Maru for Moji:—89 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

S S Shini Maru for Shanghai: 150 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Ynasu Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, R. D. Tata & Co.

S S Shini Maru for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton yarn, R. D. Tata & Co.

S S Burma Maru for Yokkachi:—1 bale cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—2 bales cotton, Y. Kuto Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka:—36 bales cotton, R. D. Tata & Co.

S S Kimi Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Yuaso Cotton Trading Co.

S S Kimi Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Yuaso Cotton Trading Co.

S S Kimi Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Kimi Maru for Yokkachi:—500 bales cotton, 600 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha.

S S Kimi Maru for Yokihama:—400 bales cotton, Nishi Matsu Trading.

S S Kimi Maru for Shanghai:—60 bales cotton twist, Madhawdas Amersey; 300 bales cotton twist, C. Bowanjee & Co.

S S Kimi Maru for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton twist, C. Bowanjee & Co.; 400 bales cotton yarn, R. D Tata & Co.

S S Peking Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co.

S S Peking Maru for Yokkachi:—60 bales cotton, R. D. Tata & Co.

IMPORT.

May 24.

S S Karana from Hull, Agent James Finlay & Co.:—3,521 bdles steel bars. 7,282 bales spring steel, 174 bdles spring steel, 60 bars spring steel, 4 crates stepney motor wheels, 4 cases toy tricycle, 6 cases cycles, 12 drans fuel oil, 24 casks steel, 89 casks old steel files, 1,150 barrels alum, 43 cases machinary, 128 cases ginning sundries, 15 cases files, 57 pieces & pkges locomotives, 165 loose 7 in. pipes, 468 loose 4 in. pipes, 57 bdles machinary, 80 bdles wood handles, 120 barrels tallow, 287 bags fish bolts, etc., 14 cases whisky, 69 cases marsala wine.

S S Warmansoin from Ormuz, Abents M. M. & Co.:—2,480 bags red oecid of iron.

S S Saraswati from Badgara, Agent India Navigation Co.:—1,018 bags copra, 775 bags cocoanuts.

S S Iran from Port Louis, Agent The Persian Gulf S. N. Company's:—18,656 bags sugar, 37 bars and pieces zire, 88 bags empty oar tridges.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 25.

Rainfall again has been widespread in Northern India. It has been nearly in Bengal, Bihar, west of the United Provinces and Mysore and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Punjab, Lower Sind, Rajputana, Central India west, Konkan and Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, North-west Frontier Province, Gujarat, west of the Central Provinces and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Silchar three-quarters; Narayanganj and Bogra one and a half; Burdwan and Mymensingh one; Berhampore two; Purnea one; Naya Dumka two; Mainpuri a half; Jhansi, Agra, Roorkee, Lahore a quarter; Hyderabad Sind, Mount Abu a half; Udaipur three-quarters; Deesa three; Neemuch, Belgaum a half; Malegaon one; Chitaldrug three; Bangalore one and a half; Cochin three-quarters and Ootacamund one. Temperature is much below normal from the North-west Frontier Province to the United Provinces.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in North-west India and Bihar and Orissa.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 25th MAY 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Debesters, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	92.5	78.0	93	..	6.97	+2.91
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.1	71.4	78	0.03	2.51	+0.58
Rawalpindi	86.4	64 0	47	..	8.02	—2.58
Lahore	79.6	67.7	74	0.30	3.92	—0.58
Hissar	91.6	65.2	51	0.15	2.23	—1.42
Ambala	82.8	65.0	65	0.12	4.60	—1.90
Delhi	90.0	69.5	73	..	2.57	—1.31
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	96.4	69.2	74	0.24	3.4	+0.05
Mainpuri	85.	67.4	83	0.55	2.68	—0.39
Jhansi	100.8	68.1	84	0.28	1.58	—0.56
Cawnpore	97.0	75.	64	..	1.65	—0.90
Allahabad	95.8	77.2	65	..	1.88	—1.22
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.7	77.4	34	..	0.78	—0.59
Karachi	87.	78 1	63	..	0.45	—1.25
Ajmer	94.	70 4	54	..	3.32	+1.28
Jaipur	98.	69.5	57	0.04	3.54	+1.41
Kotah	103.	72.8	49	..	4.27	+0.44
Mount Abu	81.	55.9	72	0.45	2.47	—0.78
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Rhuj	97 0	76.7	88	..	0.12	—0.48
Dwarka	90.	83.1	83	..	1.10	—0.86
Veraval	87.	80.3	87	..	1.71	+1.20
Rajkot	102.	76.4	50	..	4.28	+3.68
Bhavnagar Para	103.	76.8	45	..	5.33	+4.95
Surat	95.	77.3	56	..	4.07	+3.56
Ahmedabad	102.	71.8	57	0.08	2.74	+2.24
Deesa	103.	6 .5	74	2.70	8.86	—2.19
Neemuch	94.	68.8	69	0.51	6.94	+4.69
Indore	97.	68.1	45	..	5.90	+4.62
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	93.	77 9	44	..	1.56	—1.88
Saugor	100.	72. 9	49	..	1.58	—1.19
Hoshangabad	101.	67.8	72	0.27	4.59	+1.67
Khandwa	114.	75.6	42	..	6.71	+5.28
Akola	106.	75.0	50	0.14	1.88	—0.49
Ammoti	103.	79.2	46	0.02	3.18	+0.84
Nagpur	103.	77.	61	0.06	2.31	—1.08
Chanda	105.	84.2	57	..	3.55	—0.96
Raipur	99.	79.2	59	..	2.22	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.0	81.6	73	..	1.50	+0.89
Ratnagiri	91.	81.8	74	..	0.78	—0.84
Karwargoa	89.	75.3	83	0.25	7.75	—0.34
Karwar	92.5	75.0	86	0.12	5.88	+2.33
S MRAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.0	70.9	66	0.97	3.80	+0.66
Ahmednagar	100.	72.8	59	..	4.91	+3.10
Poona	98.	72.0	67	..	3.63	+1.81
Sholapur	102.	72.7	61	0.04	2.43	+0.71
Bijapur	98.	71.8	72	0.19	3.05	+0.41
Belgaum	91.	67.1	88	0.47	6.34	+0.56
Aurangabad	101.	77.7	51	..	3.16	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	105.	81.4	43	..	5.28	—0.20
Hyderabad	96.	75.2	69	..	12.84	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.	77.6	85	..	13.66	+6.44
Calicut	88.	77.7	89	..	24.20	+13.69
Cochin	91.	77.3	79	0.78	18.40	+10.44
Colombo	88.	75.4	94	0.14	48.17	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.	79.0	79	..	13.83	+5.87
Bellary	99.	74.7	52	..	7.99	+2.88
Cuddapah	100.	80.9	58	..	10.49	+4.06
Madras	93.	80.0	74	..	27.41	+5.53
Bangalore	92.	65.1	83	0.40	9.98	—2.66
Coimbatore	96.	73.1	71	..	8.84	+1.03
Trichinopoly	100.	80.8	64	..	25.5	+13.39
Negapatam	89.	80.2	79	..	86.27	+25.77

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th May, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the central and east Punjab. Lahore has had 0.30" and Ambala and Hissar report light falls. The sky is clear in the extreme north but is moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal in the extreme north but is consider. ably in excess elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are below the average, the defect being more marked in the case of the former. Lahore and Ambala report maximum tempera tures of 80 degrees F. and 83 degrees F. only which are 26 degrees and 22 degrees below normal.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the west of the division. Mainpuri has had 0.55", Agra 0.24" and Jhansi 0.28". The sky is clear in the east but is moderately to heavily clouded in the west of the division. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature is below normal both by day and by night. Jhansi reports a minimum temperature of 68 degrees F. which is 18 degrees below the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen locally in west Rajputana. Mount Abu has had 0.65" and Bikaner reports a light fall. The sky is clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and is lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is about normal in Sind and is in excess in Rrajputana. Temperature is about normal at Karachi but is below normal over the rest of the division both by day and by night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports a heavy fall of 2.70" of rain and Neemuch has had 0.51". The sky is however clear in Gujarat and Central India West, is lightly clouded in Kathiawar and mo. derately clouded in Cutch. The air is drier than usual at Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para Surat and Indore. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj, Deesa and Ahmedabad. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—There have been a few falls of rain, the largest amount being 0.27" at Hoshangabad. The sky is clear in the extreme east but is moderately to heavily clouded over the greater part of the division. Humidity is in excess at Saugor Hoshangabad and Chanda. Both day and night temperatures are below the average at most stations.

The Konkan.—Light rain has fallen nearly generally in the south Konkan. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is about normal. Day temperature remains normal but night temperature is below the average in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the south and locally in the north of the Bombay Deccan. Malegaon had 0.97", Belgaum 0.47" and Bijapur a light fall. The sky is heavily clouded at Belaum and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Day temperature is lower than usual at Hyderabad and is about normal elsewhere; night temperature is below the average at Malegaon, Sholapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the central and the east Punjab, west United Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and south Konkan and local in west Rajputana, north Gujarat, Central India West, the north Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces. The falls have been heavy at Deesa and Bangalore which report 2.70" and 1.40" respectively. Temperature is below normal in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana and the air is generally damper than usual over this area.

Local rain is probable in Malabar and in the Deccan. No large change appears likely elsewhere.

Bombay, 25th May 1920.

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Sweet Daffodil	White Rose	Clematis
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Ess Boquet	Choice of my Heart	Parma Violet
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Economic & Financial Review.

(BY KRISTODAS.)

Mr. Hailey at Karachi.

The Hon. the Finance Minister was apparently more at home in his meeting with the Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce than in his interview with the Indian Merchants' Chamber, as he left off his native shyness and indulged in the luxury of reply. The Karachi Chamber under the leadership of Mr. Webb approve entirely of the recommendations of the Currency Committee even to the extent of approving of the Secretary of State and the Government of India's action thereon except with regard to the weekly sales of Reverse Councils at rates based on gold and the United States of America dollar cross-rate. Even this Chamber however, Anglo-Indian and anti-Indian though it is in feelings and temperament, observes frankly that the Government of India were selling pounds sterling every week on terms far more favourable to the public than the public themselves asked for, thus encouraging speculation by rank outsiders who were neither bankers nor brokers. The free licence given by the Government for speculation through the sale of Reverse Councils has led to disastrous results, paralysing the different markets, causing an extreme financial stringency and bringing about a lowering of commercial morality. Notwithstanding this, the Karachi Chamber does not ask for an immediate stoppage of the sale, but suggests a mere palliative which is that there should be weekly competitive tenders for Reverse Councils—the allotments going to the highest bidders. This suggestion is not an original one and was put forward twice by the local Indian Merchants' Chamber. But it was negatived by the Hon. Mr. Hailey on the ground that its adoption would be contrary to the recommendaions of the Currency Committee. He advanced the same plea before the Karachi Chamber and also said that recent operations had narrowed the gap between the market price and the gold price of the rupee and that to that extent the system now in practice was not open to many of the objections which had been taken against it when the gap was wider. It must have been seen that in all the discussions and meetings which have taken place the Government of India has not taken care to explain even once the reason which induced it to commit the greatest absurdity in the whole policy of absurdities viz., selling Reverse Councils at a rate far in excess of the market rate and making thus a present of all the profits to the banks and speculators without any tangible ground.

Many will agree with Mr. Webb in his contention that it is of far greater importance to retain our silver rupee in circulation and to maintain the purchasing power of that rupee for the use of the three hundred and fifteen millions of people who lived and died in India rather than abandon the coin and its purchasing power in an effort to maintain its old exchange value in relation to British and foreign currencies overseas. We know that Mr. Dadiba Dalal in his minority note and the Indian Merchants' Chamber in their first representation on the question took a different line. I myself have agreed with those views. The justification for those views is afforded by the present silver position and the report of Messrs. Montagu and Co., that the abstention of India from the market has proved a great factor in lowering prices of silver. What was maintained by the Chamber at the time was in effect that the issue of a Rs. 2 coin and with a little percentage of silver would keep India out of the silver market and exert a downward influence. However it must be recognised that these views are not the views of the majority and one shrewdly suspects that even the Chamber had to drop its original suggestion in its later representations. A large majority of our countrymen are above all for the maintenance intact of the standard rupee.

Stability at 2s.

As the exchange has now touched 2s. the standard fixed by the Currency Committee for the future, the question is naturally asked by the commercial community if this standard is to be adhered to or if in spite of themselves Government will have to come down to a lower exchange. The American cross-rate is gradually coming into its own and the exchange which is made to depend on that will have to come down. It is true that the present low exchange will induce the export bills to come out and there will be consequently perhaps a spurt higher up but on the whole the tendency is downwards, specially with a lower silver and the position the Government will have to face will be how to keep up their rate of 2s. blessed by the Currency Committee. Mr. Webb put a pertinent query if Government would use their utmost endeavours to prevent the sterling value of the rupee falling below 2s. Lest people may forget, it is necessary to point out that this rate of 2s. had no fascination of its own but that the Committee fixed it as at the time the American cross-rate was very weak and there was no hope of its attaining a higher level. Since then however the situation has changed and there is no reason for landing this country in a still deeper quagmire of absurdities and follies on the presumption that there is something sacrosanct about this rate. If the circumstances which made the Committee recommend a 2s. exchange have disappeared there is no reason why the resources of the Government, that is of this country, should be utilised for keeping up that rate. Unfortunately European banks and remiters have tasted blood and would be naturally anxious to keep up the policy which has made them richer. They appear to have gone to the length of suggesting at Karachi that a loan should be raised in England in support of the sterling resources in order that the sale of Reverse Councils can be kept up and fat profits earned by a few chosen individuals. All our sterling resources have practically disappeared and yet the European commercial community does not rest satisfied with it. It wants a loan to be raised in England at this juncture and to increase the burden of the interest so that the iniquitous and unjust policy which has been condemned from every Indian quarter may be continued. Who said that it was "organised loot"?

Department of Industries.

It appears, from a report of the proceedings of the informal conference of non-officials held by the Madras Government to advise them on questions relating to the organisation of the Department of Industries, that one resolution was passed to the effect that experts should be appointed only temporarily and that Indians should be employed as far as possible. His Excellency Lord Willingdon emphasised that this was the intention of the Government. All this is good reading, but unfortunately when it comes to practice, all such non-official advices and pious resolutions fizzle out and after appointing an Indian or two to satisfy their conscience, Government invariably proceed to fill all available posts with members of the ruling race. It is no use now repeating the fact that this was the case with all the big departments created during the war and is still the case with all the important departments of Governments, whether Imperial or Provincial. Take for instance the local Department of Industries. Here too the pious resolution was that Indians would be appointed as far as possible. Up to this time only one Indian has been appointed, and all the other posts create one after the other are being filled by Europeans with or without qualifications. Supposing even all these people appointed have some sort of qualifications to their credit, it remains for question if proper efforts had been made to secure Indians for these posts. There is a Board of Advisors attached to the Department of Industries and we wonder if the Board has been consulted with regard to all the appointments, or whether the Director of Industries himself proceeds to make the appointment and get the sanction of the Government without the Board of Advisors being troubled at all about the matter. It is not so much a question of an appointment here or an appointment there for Indians, but affects the vital principle of the Indianisation of all services as far as possible, so that Indians may be trained for taking a greater and more active part in the management of the affairs of their own country. It affects the commercial and industrial life to an great extent. The Department of Industries has been created in Bombay since the last two years and a half and has issued two reports of extremely moderate and modest dimentions. There has been no indication afforded by these reports that the Department has set the "Thames on fire." The officials concerned with the Department manage it as they would manage any other Government Department, that is, with the help of the usual red tape and the usual rules and procedure considered sacrosanct and inviolable. This is sufficient to stop any light percolating from the Office to the outside public. It is none the better off because of all the glories of the Department. The same would be repeated with regard to Madras if no proper care is taken to have a personnel of Indians in touch with Trade and Industries. The Chemical service would for the same reasons be staffed by raw graduates from Great Britain or even from the Colonies till all the children of the soil will remain as heretofore without any training ground either in Chemistry or in practical Industry. Our only hope now is that Indian Ministers in charge of the portfolio of industries will be able to change all the old procedure and bring to bear upon the new Department a fresh vision of work and a new perspective.

The Khapoli Land Company, Limited.

The present Bombay correspondent of "Capital" is labouring under the hallucination that he is a wit. Perhaps he has to assume this garb as he has to follow in the footsteps, though in a faltering and halting manner, of the brilliant writer who preceded him. He exercises this wit in the last issue of "Capital" with regard to the representations of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau regarding the glaring scandal of concessions, given away to the Khapoli Land Company, Limited. There can be no two opinions in any rational quarter regarding the iniquitous and unjust nature of the monopoly conferred upon that Company. As the protests sent time after time by the Chamber have exposed the whole jobbery, it is no use repeating all the arguments here. The Bombay Correspondent of "Capital" cannot impeach the reasoning nor can meet the arguments. He therefore has recourse to finding out petty incidents on which to exercise his wit and satire. He observe that the Indian Chamber, "apparently oblivious of the fact" regarding the publication of the Agreemen between the Secretary of State and the Khapoli Land Company, Limited, in the "Gazette of India" of May first, launched its fourth telegram of protest on May sixth. One cannot understand where is the incongruity of launching a telegram of protest even after the agreement was published, especially as this last telegram was in the nature of a reminder to the Board of Munitions and Industries to whom all the papers were transferred by the Department of Commerce, to which the original correspondence was directed and from which no reply has come. A public body cannot and should not take things for granted and has to push constitutional agitation up to the last degree whenever it thinks that a serious perversion has occurred in the actions of the Government. The Bombay Correspondent of "Capital" passes, for what it is worth, the following consolation to the Indian industrial community. "The lease is not perpetual and if there is any scandalous abuse of discretion on the part of the monopolists, it will not be impossible, with the larger control of Ministers over industries in the future, to keep it reminded of the need of fairness as a qualification for any renewal of the lease." We find it difficult to understand why such an arrangement should at all be entered into. Even if the lease is not perpetual it would be very difficult to change it afterwards. The best policy will be not to enter into any such lease at all without giving an opportunity to the public to send competitive terms. Hole and corner monopolies and concessions are surely not in the public interest nor in the interests of general trade and industry. The Bombay Correspondent again propounds the doctrine which the Government will be the first to repudiate. It is that "the bulk of the water having gone to an Indian firm the residue might go to an European firm." Surely such a distribution of concessions does not constitute statesmanship or good Government and one may consider oneself fortunate that these flippancies have not yet travelled from Clive Street to Bombay. Leaving aside the humours of the Bombay Correspondent of "Capital." we have been extremely grieved to note that the Government have disregarded all the protests sent to it and ratified the agreement with the Khapoli Land Company, Ltd.. The industrial growth of Bombay, large though it is, may yet be considered in its infancy if we compare it with what the future is expected to bring forward. All the available space in the Town and Island of Bombay is taken up already, and the future expansion must take place in the very area of land which has been so thoughtlessly and in utter disregard of all future consequences literally handed over to one single concern. We have been grieved, but not surprised; for it is just what one would expect of the present bureaucracy.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	..
Mid. Americans Spot	27.39
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.	74.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July	28.28
Oct.	25.46
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	21.62
July	25.22
Oct.	25.32

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool May 20th. To-day's price.
May	24.69
June	24.47
July	24.35
Aug.	24.16
Sept.	23.86
Oct.	23.66
Nov.	23.16
Dec.	22.87
Jan.	22.63
Feb.	22.39
Mar.	22.15
April	21.90

Tone :—Quiet but Steady.

Months.	Liverpool. May 21st. To-day's price.
May.	24.49
July.	24.15
Oct.	23.46
Jan.	22.67

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York May 22nd

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	1,050
,, ,, to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York July	37.56
,, ,, Oct	34.67
,, ,, Jan.	32.75
Spot Cotton at New York	40.50
,, ,, Orleans	40.75
Futures at New Orleans July	37.40
,, ,, Oct.	34.68
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 1/2
Demand Bills	3.84 25
Silver Commercial Bars	100 3/4

Tone :—Steady.

New York, May 21st.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	59,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	44,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	7,000
Week's Exports to Japan	13,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,092 000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1,031.000

New York, May 24th.

Futures at New York July	37.95
,, ,, Oct.	34.15
,, ,, Jan.	32.18

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, May 20th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

	£		£
Total Bullion	112,600 000		No change.
Public Deposits	20.100.000	Dec.	1,300 000
Other do	31.400 000	Inc.	2.000 000
Govt Securities	36.500.000	Dec.	2,000 000
Other do.	82 600.000	Inc.	2 200 000
Notes and Gold	29 000,000	Inc.	300 000

The BANK RESERVE is 17% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 21st

Rates 3%	59 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	58 1/2
,, 2 months hence	58 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver :—China buying—Quiet but Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 7/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/16
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	108/1
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	47 1/2
Consols 2½%	39 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½%	39 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loans)	51
Government Securities 5%	53.10
8x On London at Paris: FRANCE	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£112
National Bank	£84

London Markets Closed until Tuesday.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 21st.

Funding Loan 4 %	£98 3/4
Victory Loan 4 %	£79 3/4
5 %	£86 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 21st

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Paid	84
Australian—61lbs. Paid	88

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£42½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June Sellers	£36½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship May-June Quoted	£45½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Paid	£40½
Jottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June Buyers	£15½
Toria Rapeseed :—May June Quoted	£40

Tone of Rapeseed :—Very firm owing to Scarcity of offer.
Tone of Linseed :—Quiet.

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£106
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£80½
Copper Braziers	£110
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	£7
Corrugated Sheets	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	100
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	101/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept Value	102

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-July Sellers	2/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Sellers	2/2

Tone.—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 25.

Yesterday (Monday) the market was entirely closed for Empire Day. Owing to the continued decline in New York the Marwadi bazaar opened easier to-day at Rs. 405 for Fully Good Broach July-Augt. and remained at from Rs. 404½ to Rs. 406 for some time. At 3 p.m. the price was Rs. 406. The bazaar closed at Rs. 405. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 407, declined to Rs. 404, and closed at Rs. 405.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little enquiry.

We give below to-day's Settlement rates. For Fully Good Broach, April-May, Fine Oomra May and Fully Good Bengal May the rates are given in the spot quotations.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug	405
Fully Good Broach	July	222
Fine Oomras	July	291

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

SETTLEMENT RATES, 25th MAY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	222
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	275
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug	405
Good M.G. Southerns	May June	450
,, ,,	July-Aug	449

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Superfine.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	—	245	225	200	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	245	225	200	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	325	295	265	—	,,
Central P. No. 1	395	370	320	—	,,
M.G. Central No. 2	370	345	295	—	,,
M.G. Broach	—	500	480	465	,,
M. G. P. American	—	550	530	515	,,
Saw G. Dharwar	—	530	510	495	,,
M.G. Dholleras	—	580	560	495	,,
M.G. Southerns	—	—	520	500	480
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	225	215	195	,,

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd May 1920.

Cotton	13 348 Bales.
Wheat	13 079 Owts.
Linseed	3 924 ,,
Rape etc	1,852 ,,
Gingallyseed	646 ,,
Poppyseed	350 ,,
Groundnuts	257 ,,
Castorseed	4,844 ,,
Rice	4 492 ,,
Myrabollams	1,925 ,,
Cottonseed	12 847 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	3 817
Jowar	1,309 ,,
Maize	Nil.
Barley	282 ,,
Bariee	950 ,,

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25th 1920

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	2 1 0
Bank Demand	2 0 1/8
Bank Acceptances 4 m/s	2 1/4
T.T. Demand	506
Americas Dollars	254
Hongkong	215½
Shanghai	307
Japan	128
Singapore	113½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates.

Bombay, May 25th.

	Rates per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 6
Shapurji No. 19½	1 0 0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 2 6
Shapurji No. 6½	0 11 3
Japan No. 40/1	1 0 6
Do. No. 42/2	1 0 0
Do. No. 2/40	1 0 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper daily Quotations.

BRASS RATES.

Bombay, 25th May.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass	3/4	93	0	0
,,	1/0	93	0	0
,,	1 1/4	93	0	0
,,	1 1/2	93	0	0
,,	1 3/4	91	0	0
,,	2/0	91	0	0

J. M. SHOCK ABSORBERS

MEAN ABSOLUTE COMFORT
Another 1,000 miles per tyre.
Save Overhaulage Bills.
Less Racking of Body and Chassis.

"Make rough roads feel smooth"

STOCKED IN BOTH THE MODELS

MODEL "C" SINGLE TYPE, AS SKETCH.

For Cars with semi-elliptic springs running above frame pin.

Car with pin having diam. of	Max, ⅝ in.	Max. ¾ in.	1 in. and over
Required model	C1	C2	C3
Price per Set, for rear of Car	Rs. 95	Rs. 115	Rs. 120

MODEL "A" TWIN TYPE, AS SKETCH.

Adaptable for all styles of cars other than those above mentioned.

"THE HOUSE OF ACCESSORIES."

Width of Car Spring up to	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in. and over
Model required	A 1	A 2	A 3
Price per Set for rear or front springs	Rs. 95	Rs. 115	Rs. 120

G.N.P. says : "The Shock Absorbers have saved both the car and the tyres enormously."

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO.,

Sandhurst Bridge, Chawpati, BOMBAY.—Telegrams : "AUTOMOTIVE."

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 25th May

	per mod.	Rs	a.	p
Coopper.	3/4	53	8	0
,,	1/0	52	8	0
,,	1 1/4	52	8	0
,,	1 1/2	54	8	0
,,	1 3/4	54	8	0
,,	2/0	54	8	0
Japanies Coopper-Brass		60	0	0
Peach t-ka Joint		53	0	0
Copper English-Brass		55	0	0
Brass-Bars		35	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS

Bombay May 25th 1920, 5-30 p.m.

Description	Quantity Imports	Delivery	Rate
	Qrs	Mar.	Qrs. a. p.
White Delhi Firsts	60	0	0
Cawnpore Firsts	58	0	0
Kathiawar Seconds	55	0	0
Cawnpore Seconds	52	0	0
Kathiawar Seconds	51	0	0
Cawnpore Thirds	52	0	0
Kathiawar Thirds	51	0	0
Broken White	48	0	0
Brown Broken	48	0	0
Delhi	15	12	0
Twisted, White	80	0	0
Gujrat	65	0	0
Umrawati	60	0	0
Black	70	0	0
Cross-Country White	17	8	0
Rosario	98	0	0
Australian	6	0	0
Karachi	41	0	0
Unclassed	55	0	0

Sowrais

Wheat May	9	4	0
Linseed May	17	2	0
Linseed September	16	7	3
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8	13	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 25.

Bar Gold ready, Rs. 22-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London,, 2/1.
D/d, on London, 2/1 1/8.
3 M/st D/a, 2/2 1/4.
D/d on Paris, 510.
3 M/st D/a, 585.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 120.
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 110n.
American Cross Rate, $3.83½.
Paris Cross Rate, Frcs 53.
London Silver spot d, 59½.
London forward d, 59½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 99½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES

Bank of Bombay, 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market has collapsed owing to heavy bear sales. At the close it was steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Ah. Advance 2450xd, Bombay Cotton 1250, Bombay Dyeing 3010, Bombay United 2 200, Century 1085, Central India 4540, Colaba Land 2810 Coorla 2800n, Currimbhoy 1110 David 1290 Fazulbhoy 1645, Indore Bleaching 255, Indore Malwa 580, Kastoorchand 2300, Kohinoor 2550, Laxmi Cotton 2900n, Madhavrao Scindia 400n, Mathuradas 2500, M. Patit 6000 Morarji 6100, New Great 935, New City 3700 Ponali 1175, Shapurji 2228, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 1540, Tata Mill 2650, Andhra Valley 775 Alok 915, B. Burma 762/8, B. Burma 300 (N. D.), Bk. Burma Pref. 22, B. Tramway 1050, Bundi Cement 49xd, Ind Cement 535 Katni Ordy 915, Katni Def'd 1600, Tata Iron Ordy 100, Tata Iron Def'd 1040, Tata Iron New Ordy 75pc, Tata Iron New Def'd 380pc Tata Hydro 1175, Tata Oil 455, Amritsar Def'd Rs 60, Hoshiarpur 79 Sialkote 70 Bhatt Valley 762/8, Tata Bank 53.

THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL SPRATT'S Puppilac
FOR WEANING & REARING PUPPIES
and restoring the dam to health and vigour. Kittens thrive on it. Full-cream, pure, wholesome, nutritive. Obtainable at Druggists throughout India. Refer in difficulty to resident Agents:—E. S. BEST, P.O. Box 274, BOMBAY.

Established 1880 Over 38 Years.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

No More Risks of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele. Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2.8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks. The Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says. I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)

85 Bechoo Chaterjee's Street. Calcutta.

Blunt Razors.

Send them to us to be ground and set bright and keen as new at As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. All Post Free New Razors, ordinary and Safety. All kinds of New Safety Razor Blades, Strops, Oil Hones, Pastes, Stropping-machines and Hypodermic Syringes Stocked. High class electroplating work done; Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & CO., 86, Medows Street (Opp. Cornaglia). Bombay.

THE Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

To be had from :—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILLMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNE Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Drugists.

Price Rs. 8.

SOLE AGENTS:—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

WANTED.

THE public to know that our book, "The Guide to conjugal Happiness." (family life,) is the best on the Science of Sexes. Contains the recent discoveries and invaluable advice by American, French, German, and English Doctors and Scientists. Indispensable to those married and about to marry. The cheapest and the most exhaustive on the subject. Outcome of a long and laborious study. Very cheap. Price per copy Rupee one only (Re. 1). Postage Free. Only few copies.

Apply to: RIPON & Co,
Booksellers, Post Box No. 413,
Triplicane, Madras.

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BOMBAY CITY AND [illegible]

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
[illegible] open for inspection by public, 4 to 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 27.

Meeting of the Royal Council of the Zoroastrian P. C. and health League, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 29.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Umsinga via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. Markunda with the Homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 30.

Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, May 31.

Tata Industrial Bank, Ld., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 12-30 p.m.

Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3-30 p.m.

Edward Sassoon Mills, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3 p.m.

FLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)....	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	13-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rates on the 21st and 22nd instant were 382 and 384 respectively.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

106 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Monday as against 207 on the corresponding day of last year and 104 on that of 1918 four attacks and three deaths from small pox and five deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

A press communique says the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Wednesday, 26th May, 1920, will be as follows:—

For immediate Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 13-32d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 5 15-32d. per rupee.

PAREL SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of this Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, two magic lantern lectures were arranged, one at the Improvement Trust Chawls at Elphinstone Road and the other at the Good Will Hall, at Jacob Circle on the 20th and 22nd of this month respectively.

A KORAN CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a koran class will be conducted by Moulvi Ghulam Rasool Siddiqui at the Chhatri Sarang Night School of the League during the month of Ramzan from 9 to 10 p.m. (B.T.). Gentlemen irrespective of caste or creed will be admitted to it free, and meanings of verses from the Holy Book will be explained in Urdu.

FOR EAST CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd. Madras notifies the following delays on Cablegrams:—

INDIA TO AUSTRALIA.

Full rate ..... 74 hours.
Deferred ..... 76 hours.

AUSTRALIA TO INDIA.

Full rate ..... 10 hours.
Deferred ..... 10 hours.

NEW DEPARTURE.

FULL SPEED AHEAD.

WHETHER industrial production shall catch up with present demands depend largely upon speeding up shipments to replace what is sold. SAJAN TILE MART has proved by its business organization and arrangements with Manufacturers to have regular supply of all kinds of Tile and Marble for building purposes. Ask for our record since 1914.

Please favour your enquiries to avoid disappointments and we are always at your service.

SAJAN & CO.
TILES AND MARBLE MERCHANTS,
Tamarind Lane,
Fort, Bombay.

H. I. DIXON & CO.
LIMITED
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGAON ROAD, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1886.

IN GOVERNMENT LIST
Constructional and General Engineers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: OXID, Bombay. Work Telephone No. 2154
Reg. Office Tel. 788.

CHARGE AGAINST INSP. DYER.

cotton, Yuaso Cotton Trading Co.
S S Kimi Maru for Osaka:—200 bales mal.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, went on with the further hearing of the case in which Superintendent Carter charged Inspector Dyer with voluntarily causing hurt to one Shaik Imam Shaik Baban, Head Mistri of the Public Works Department, for the purpose of extorting information while he was in police custody in connection with a police case.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution and Messrs. Godinho and D'Cruz, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

At the outset Mr. Godinho showed his arguments on the objection raised by Mr. Finan at the last hearing, namely that the last witness could not be cross-examined on the "first information" of the complainant, according to section 145, of the Evidence Act. Mr. Godinho submitted that Mr. Finan's objection at the last hearing was very stale. Mr. Godinho said he had fulfilled the requirements of section 145. He had only called the witness's attention to the discrepancies in his statement and in that written out by Anwar Haque. The Court however, upheld Mr. Finan's objection.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF GOPAL LAXUMAN.

Gopal Laxuman, an ex-Police sepoy, further cross-examined by Mr. Godinho said the conversation between the complainant and Mr. Dyer lasted about three minutes. A Sub-Inspector took the complainant to the accused when the former was assaulted. The persons, present in the charge room at the time, were the witness himself, three Sub-Inspectors, the accused Yelloo and the complainant. Witness was inside the charge room with Yelloo when the assault took place. All the Police sepoys attached to the Esplanade Police Station were sent on duty to the Children's Welfare Fete on the night. Yelloo had spoken to the accused before the assault. Witness had made no statement to Superintendent Sykes regarding this case. He was not asked anything by Superintendent Sykes, but the following day Police Havildar No. 1873-A, had asked him something about this case. The Havildar had asked him if the complainant was drunk when he was arrested and if he (complainant) had received any injury by falling on a stone. Witness had replied to the Havildar that he would never tell such a lie. The Havildar had further told him that his *Sahib* was in trouble as the doctors had certified that the complainant was suffering from a broken rib. The same Havildar had produced the rupee, in consequence of which he (witness) was dismissed from the Police Force. After some time of the incident he made a statement to Mr. Carter, who had called upon him (witness) for the same.

Re-examined by Inspector Finan, witness said the complainant was assaulted near the Sub-Inspectors' table which is near the door of the charge room. He received no summons from the Court, but one from the police to attend the Court.

Mr. Finan now produced a summons that was issued to the witness by Superintendent Carter under the Police Act.

SUPDT. SYKES' EVIDENCE.

Superintendent Sykes, examined by Mr Finan, said he remembered the morning of the 12th March. On that morning he received a letter from Mr. Gleeson.

The letter was read in the Court by Mr. Finan. In the letter Mr. Gleeson had stated that on the previous evening Shaik Imam's hut had been searched and although nothing criminal was found there Shaik Imam was taken in police custody. He wanted to know what was the charge against Shaik Imam and if he could be released on bail.

Continuing, Mr. Sykes said in consequence of that letter he sent for the case in which Shaik Imam was concerned. He went through the case and the evidence and then released Shaik Imam on bail. The same day he received another letter from Mr. Gleeson. In this letter Mr. Gleeson had stated that Shaik Imam was unable to attend the Police Station in the evening as he was suffering from a broken rib. Witness presumed that his orders to release Shaik Imam were carried out. The complainant and all his witnesses were called before him when he examined the case. The complainant made no complaint whatever about the assault. He observed no mark on the complainant. He next saw the complainant the same night at about 8 p.m. at his hut at Kennedy Seaface. Inspector Dyer and Sub-Inspector Wanjara had accompanied him to complainant's place. There he saw Shaik Imam lying on a cot. He asked him what the matter was. Complainant replied that he had got a fractured rib and that he had been to the Hospital. He recorded the complainant's statement. The complainant's account was that he was taken to the *chowki* for enquiry. He was caught hold of by a stout Hindu, and assaulted by Inspector Dyer.

"NO COMPLAINT OF MAL-TREATMENT."

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, Mr. Sykes said at about 10 a.m. the complainant was placed before him. The man who had brought the letter was with the complainant at the time. Abdul Haque, also, was there. No complaint of mal-treatment was made to him at the time. He allowed Shaik Imam to go because no property was recovered. Neither the complainant, nor his witnesses stated that any assault had taken place. On the night of the 11th March, Mr. Dyer was placed on duty at the Children's Welfare Fete. Witness and Inspector Marshall were also there. He saw Mr. Dyer at about 10-30 or 10-45 p.m. taking the pearls to the National Bank. He saw Mr. Dyer at the Fete, between 9 and 10 p.m. He did not notice any stick in Mr. Dyer's hand. Witness had an occasion that night to come down to the Esplanade Police Station with Inspector Marshall at about 1 a.m. When they came to the Esplanade Police Station Mr. Dyer was not there. Witness again came to the *chowki* and asked a Sub-Inspector to tell Mr. Dyer to phone him as soon as he came. This was between 1 and 1-30 a.m. Witness did not see Bhairu Govind, Vija Jairam, Mahabir Dwarka, Anwar Haque and Abdul Haque between the gate and the entrance of the Police Station, on both the occasions that he happened to come there. After he got to Colaba Police Station he received a telephonic message from the accused.

Further hearing was postponed to 3-30 p.m the 28th instant.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen near-

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner, presiding.

The Board resumed consideration of the amendment to section 32-G. (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, with the Chairman's note thereon.

The Chairman, in a note, stated:—"In considering the suggestion made by Government in connection with millowners' schemes that our Act should be so amended that the present period of 28 years for the repayment by a millowner of the expenses incurred by the Board should be altered to a period not exceeding 50 years as may be agreed upon by the Board and the Employer, it was suggested by Sir Sassoon David that millowners should be allowed the option of compounding their rent at any time for the balance or part of the balance due from them. There appears no objection to this arrangement provided the composition is made at the then market value of gilt edged securities. 2. In the event of the whole dues being paid by a millowner it is for consideration whether the Board should convey their entire interest or whether they should require the owner to be bound by the covenants, other than that to pay rent, contained in the lease. The particular covenants referred to are those contained in Sec. tion 32H (2) (c), (d) and (e) which binds the owner to let the buildings to his employees and gives the Board power to fix the maximum rent for each room. It is suggested that these conditions should continue throughout the term of the lease whether the rent or any portion of it is compounded or not, and if the Board accept this suggestion, there does not appear any real call for the amendment of the Act, but of course our Solicitors can advise us on this point."

The Board resolved to the effect that the minimum period should be 28 years as now but that the Board should have the power to extend that period upto 50 years in agreement with millowners, and that as soon as millowners paid up the full balance of the account due by them, the property should be vested in them free of all encumbrances after 28 years. It was also resolved to ask Solicitors to draft the section in accordance with the alterations.

THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We request you to publish this letter which is an answer to the one appearing over the signatures of Messrs. N. D. Deodheker and A. J. Sarandikar in your issue of the 11th inst. in the first place in their eagerness to bring into sudden display their penmanship, they have made contradictory statements.

As regards their version about out-side volunteers they have failed to perceive that they have made two diametrically opposite statements in the same para of their letter. In one breath they say that the volunteers were invited by the Reception Committee, while in another breath they state that they were called at the instance of Dr. Phatak hinting thereby that he was responsible for the arrival of these volunteers. Dr. Phatak was appointed the head of the local volnteers but he was never commissioned to secure outside volunteers. They have also contradicted themselves with respect to another statement made by them in their reply dated the 2nd inst., to ours dated the 30th ultimo. In that reply they say that the local volunteers were assigned the duty of looking to the comforts and convenience of the guests, while in their present letter they say that the local volunteers were not given this work, they having no experience about it. The signatories further say that not only no reference to Kalyan Volunteers was ever made but that the name of Kalyan even was never mentioned at any of the meetings of the reception committee. If so it is a mystery how the volunteers from Kalyan came to be invited, who did it and under what authority Until a satisfactory explanation is forthcoming our allegation that all their manoeuvres in securing outside volunteers were with some purpose in view stands unrefuted.

As regards the accommodation of the guests the less said the better. It will serve no useful purpose by alluding to circumstances which certainly do not reflect credit on those who arrogated to themselves this part of duty.

With reference to Mr. Mahajan's letter we still affirm that it was addressed to Mr. Deodhekar as Secretary and no in any other capacity. A demand for a copy of it was made by one of us, viz., Mr. Davane and when they saw that in fairness they could not refuse to give us a copy of the letter which formed part of the Record a climsy attempt was made to attach a private character to that letter. If the letter was a private one there was nothing to prevent Mr. Deodhekar from convincing the Reception Committee of its nature and obtaining its permission to keep the letter for himself, instead of allowing it to remain in the records as a monument of Mr. Mahajan; but Mr. Deodhekar did not pursue such a course. The meaning of the letter is quite plain and there cannot be two opinions on the point. The suggestion that we have forced our own meaning on it is simply ridiculous. From the beginning Mr. Mahajan was writing letters in a patronising tone and being encouraged by the reception which his letters met from the working secretaries he was emboldened to write the letter in question, never dreaming that it would give such a sudden twist to the whole affair.

A Sub Committee was appointed to drew up the resolutions but no attempt was made by the working secretaries to convene its meeting although repeated demands were made by some of us. A copy of the draft resolutions framed by Mr. Mehta was given some 4 days prior to the opening of the Conference, but no meeting was convened or opportunity given to the members to discuss the propriety or otherwise of the resolutions as framed.

As regards their vaunted success upon the Reforms Resolution, the signatories and others may well dote upon it to their hearts content. That is their individual birth right. At a time when we are asking from the Government equality of rights and treatment that one section of the Congress should attempt to shut out their own brethren, because they hold different views, is a thing deeply to be deplored. The Dahanu Liberals had therefore, to oppose the Reforms Resolution for principle's sake, and they are sure that no right-thinking Congressman would be a party to a movement calculated to subvert the high and noble traditions of the Congress.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

V. A. DAVANE,
C. G. ADHIYA,
K. M. SAVE,
P. N. CITALIA.

Dahanu, May 22

CHILDREN'S WELFARE ORGANISATION.

Gold Ornaments

SOME DETAILS OF THE WORK DONE.

In connection with the very gratifying and remarkable success of the initial organisation of the Children's Welfare movement in Bombay, as disclosed by the information given by Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd at the Town Hall meeting on Thursday last the desire has been expressed in many quarters for the publication of some detail regarding, for example, the sale of the Pearl Necklaces Lottery tickets. Hereunder will be found statements showing how and by whom these tickets were disposed of, and also some further donations to the Children's Welfare Exhibition, in addition to all those previously acknowledged.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF LOTTERY COLLECTIONS.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay, Head Office	41,510
Bank of Bombay, Karachi	6,000
Bank of Bombay, Hyderabad	4,500
Bank of Bombay, Surat	4,000
Bank of Bombay, Poona	3,500
Bank of Bombay, Ahmedabad	2,240
Bank of Bombay, Sukkur	2,000
Bank of Bombay, Broach	1,920
Bank of Bombay, Rajkote	1,870
Bank of Bombay, Indore	1,650
Bank of Bombay, Amraoti	1,300
Bank of Bombay, Akola	940
Bank of Bombay, Sholapur	850
Bank of Bombay, Jalgaon	590
Bank of Bombay, Quetta	450
Total	72,580
Currency Office	22,970
Currency Office Bazar Cart	11,000
Total	33,970
National Bank Bombay Office	18,970
National Bank Karachi	3,210
Total	22,180
Central Bank	21,100
Bank of Baroda	15,110
Bank of India	11,000
Mercantile Bank	9,000
Honkong Shanghai	8,980
International Panking Corporation	7,000
Allahabad Bank	6,990
Tata Industrial Bank	6,000
Cox & Co.	5,000
Alliance Bank of Simla, ...	5,000
Yokohama Specie Bank	5,000
Thomas Cook & Son	4,990
King King & Co.	4,270
Chartered Bank of India	4,000
Bank of Taiwan	3,300
Grindlay & Co.	2,880
Eastern Bank	2,000
French Bank	2,000
Total	1,25,840

COMMERCIAL FIRMS.

J. P. Medon & Co., Calcutta	9,220
Army & Navy Stores	8,950
Ralli Brothers	7,000
Mr. P. Rego Furtado	5,740
Native Share Bazar Association ...	5,000
Cotton Contracts Board	4,930
L. Rosenthal H. Freres	4,800
Mongini Bros.	3,000
Cornaglia & Co., ...	3,000
Japanese Museum	2,930
S. Rose & Co.	2,420
Whiteway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., ...	2,410
Harold & Co. (Calcutta)	2,100
New Share Brokers Association	2,070
Marcks & Co. Poona	2,000
C. M. Bhesania	2,000
Mr. J. Carlito Vaz	2,000
Other Commercial Firms (under Rs. 2,000)	18,160
Total	87,870

PRIVATE PERSONS.

Mr. Shantidas Askaran	5,580
Mr. Chimanlal Mohanlal	5,000
Hon'ble Mr. Rupchand Bilaram ...	4,830
Miss J. M. Cursetji	4,700
Mr. Prathviraj Bhagwandas	3,490
Mrs. F. A. Vakil	3,350
Mrs. B. H. J. Rustomji	3,030
Miss Hela J. B. Petit	3,000
Mr. R. P. Jehangir	2,000
Mr. Janardhan Vishnu	2,000
Total	36,980

COLLECTORS.

Collectors of Thana	15,000
Collector of Dharwa	3,000
Collector of Surat	2,470
Collector of Ahmedabad	2,050
Others (under Rs. 3,000)	6,980
Total	29,450

THROUGH AGENT TO GOVERNOR KATHIAWAR.

Total	29,450
Political Secretary Jamnagar	2,000
Administrator Junagad	2,000
A.G.G. Kathiawar Rajkot	2,000
Agent to Govr. of Bombay Rajkot	2,000
Others (under Rs. 2,000)	2,110
Total	10,110

HOTELS.

Taj Mahal Hotel	2,650
Others (under Rs. 2,000)	5,340
Total	7,990
Clubs and Gymkhana	28,770
Exhibition Office	45,000
Lottery Office	41,560
Sundries (under Rs. 2,000)	63,000
Grand total	5,91,120

DISHONEST SERVANT CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Deputy Inspector Davison charged one Laji Ramji with house breaking and theft as a servant of jewellery of the value of Rs. 5,300, belonging to Mr. Ramniklal Vadilal, residing at Pragmahal, Dhobi Talao.

It appears that on Saturday last Mr. Ramniklal went out at 8-30 p.m. after locking up his room and on his return at 11 p.m. he found the door of his room broken open, the Jewellery stolen and the accused who was his servant absconding. He lodged a complaint with the police who after a successful investigation arrested the accused in the Docks with the property in his possession.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to five months hard labour. The complainant made a present of Rs. 100 to the police for the smart arrest.

The first arrivals have reached Colombo of the Company engaged in preparing the film of the life of Budha.

The death is reported of Mr. W. M. C. Plowden, Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal Railway Police, at the age of 55. He had been in the Presidency General Hospital for about a month and died last evening of heart failure.

A memorial service for the late Colonel A. W. Tufnell, General Staff, 8th (Lucknow) Division, the victim of the recent train tragedy, will be held in Garrison Church, Lucknow, to-day.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

SOME HARDSHIPS AND GRIEVANCES.

By A. M. JEEVANJEE.

"The writer of this article is the head of a big firm of shipowners, merchants and contractors, of Karachi and Bombay. He has been for over 30 years closely concerned with British East Africa, where he has spent much of his life, and is the acknowledged leader of its Indian population.

"Justice for all races under the British flag is so interwoven with Empire ideals, and is so essential to happy and profitable development, that I feel assured of a sympathetic hearing when I set forth certain grievances of my fellow Indian subjects of the King-Emperor in British East Africa.

"Let me first point out that India has a long record in British East Africa of which we may well feel proud. Long before Europeans arrived in the country, or the British flag was set up, Indian traders and settlers laid the foundations of the prosperity of the territories concerned. Their enterprise, industry and wealth played a big part in developing all the lands now known as British East Africa, and I need hardly recall how many Indian troops fought and died during the late war in the operations that decided the issue between British and German dominion in this very country. We may reasonably claim that Indian traders and Indian soldiers built up and preserved to the British Crown these fertile and prosperous provinces.

INDIANS AND TRADE.

"At the present time about 80 per cent of the trade and commerce of the East African Portectorate is carried on by Indians. The present Indian population is at least 25,000—it has even been estimated at between 30,000 and 35,000—while the white population is but 6,000, which includes a large proportion of military and civil officials, and missionaries.

"The Protectorate is, in fact, largely Indian in character. Large numbers of Indian clerks are employed in Government and commercial offices, and we supply nearly all the clerical and skilled artisan staffs for the Uganda Railway, and for the building trade. In addition to this, our invested capital in the country is far greater than the European, and we pay the largest share of the taxation.

"At present we are denied the most elementary and essential civic rights, such as the franchise, representation in the Legislature, and trial by jury. We are placed under most invidious and injurious restrictions in regard to trade and the ownership of land, and are denied access to the higher grades of the Civil Service, and the enjoyment of public offices, which should be open to all subjects of the Crown without distinction."

EXCLUDED FROM FRANCHISE.

"Let me take these points a little more fully. Since the setting up of the Legislative Council in 1909, when only one Indian member was nominated, the Indian community have pressed in vain for effective representation. In 1911 the solitary Indian member retired on the expiration of his term, and we were left without any representation whatever. Then the Council, composed entirely of Europeans, passed a series of measures directed against the Indian community, including the Segregation of Races Act, 1918, and the Electoral Representation and Nomination Ordinance, 1919.

"By the latter measure the franchise was conferred upon Europeans, but Indians were entirely excluded. We were offered two seats on the Council by nomination, and these were accepted by two Indian gentlemen against the wishes of the community. To all intents and purposes we are unrepresented on a law-making body elected by a small minority who have shown themselves bitterly prejudiced against us.

LAND OWNERSHIP VETOED.

"In regard to the municipal franchise our position is equally hard. In the Nairobi municipal area Indians number 6,000 against 2,000 Europeans, and pay more than half the taxes, yet they are allotted only two seats by nomination against fifteen elected members representing the Europeans. Indians have refused the two nominated seats pending representation on equal terms, and thus at present are quite unrepresented.

"With regard to the land, the consent of the Governor is required for any transfer, and without exception his veto has been exercised against Indians only. When Crown lands are for sale it is made a condition that only British subjects of European origin may bid.

"Proposals for segregation, and the agitation for the restriction of Indian immigration, and the exclusion of Indians from higher grades of the Civil Service, from representation on Commissions of Inquiry, and from such public offices as those of Justice of the Peace and visiting justice to gaols and lunatic asylums are further grievances. Other disabilities are the refusal to recognise Indian University degrees for the purposes of practising professions, the withholding of trial by jury, and the neglect of education for Indian children.

"But I think I have said enough to show that our grievances are very real, and I feel sure that they have only to be made public to enlist in our behalf the justice-loving sympathies of the British people.—The "Daily Chronicle."

COLOUR MARKET.

May 25.

The market remains steady and there is only local inquiries and small lots change hands.

The quotations are:—
Congo-Red, Rs. 4/4/0 to 5 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 20 to 22 per lb.
Magenta Powder, Rs. 14 to 16 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Os. 9 to 10 per lb.
Alizarine, Rs. 1,500 to 1,800 per drum.
Metanil Yellow, Rs. 4 to 6 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 1 to 1/8/0 per lb.

The Mail Steamer Devanta which has on board the outward mails of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said on Friday the 21st instant.

Mr. S. V. Mukerjea, Chief Assistant to the Minister, Baroda State, has been appointed to the post of Census Superintendent to the Baroda State.

TURKISH TOPICS.

Under the heading "Africanisation of [illegible]

Austin Harrison, in the course of which it is stated: "'Suffer the little children', said the Saviour; so Turkey also is to be evangelically carved up. Greece sails into Smyrna; we occupy Constantinople; and the Arags, who were promised independence as their reward for military assistance, now find themselves equally duped over Syria, which is to go to France and Mesopotamia, which is to be our portion of the 'spoils', plus an absurd creation as unreal as the 'Kingdom come' of Sancho Panza." "There never was anything quite so 'be dwelled' as the Europe of the three men who could not agree about anything except their own opinion", sadly reflects the writer.

Syrian Situation.

All is not well in Syria. France has prescribed French notes for the use of the citizens, driving them into anger. "Formerly the coinage of the country was Turkish; since the Armistice Egyptian money held the field, and now come the French authorities with an attempt, supported by the penalties of the law, to impose French paper money on the inhabitants", so says the "Near East."

Skinned to Bone.

"The once great Ottoman Empire has been skinned to the bone, has been deprived of its flesh and has been left with a skelton which cannot be said to denote any vitality in it", remarks the "Rangoon Mail." And, this reduction of "the Turkish population from 30,000,000 to 6,000,000" has been done in defiance of all canons of justice and fair-play. There is a Moslem majority of 135,731 over Greeks in Adrianople yet all regards of nationality have been violated and the province filched away from the Turkey. Smyrna notwithstanding a majority of 929,703 Muslims over Christians, has been marked as a prize for Greece. In Palestine the Muslims represent 80 per cent. of the population and the Jews less than 20 per cent., still the sovereignty is to be assigned to the Jews under the guardianship of England.

An Arab Joke.

The "Al-Helal", a Cairo Arabic journal, in a discussion on the Turkish problem has the following:—

God Almighty asks President Wilson what has become of his "Fourteen Points"? Wilson replies by asking God Almighty what has become of his "Ten Commandments"?

Oil Arbiters.

The three gentlemen of San Remo had summoned not only the British Coal Controller. They had called a trinity of coal and oil experts to help them in "the disposition of oil and fuel bearing lands in Mesopotamia and around Baku." The three "oil arbiters" of human destiny were Sir John Cadman, head of the British Government Petroleum Department, Mr. A. R. Duncan, Coal Controller and Sir John Cowns of the "Shell" group.

Bulgaria's Bit!

Has Bulgarian also been assigned a portion of "spoils" from the Turkish territory? The Peace Treaty, which is silent over many things, makes no mention of it, but the catalogue of annexations to be effected from the Sultan's kingdom, as published in the "Daily Mail", puts down Dedeagatch as Bulgaria's bit.

Another Bagdad Railway?

Now that the Allies have set their feet on the rich lands of Asia Minor, there is already a talk in the air of another Bagdad Railway. It is said the railway will be built under British auspices. "The line is to run from Haifa, on the coast of Palestine, across the Syrian desert", says a London journal, which proceeds: "No private capital will be put into such an unpromising enterprise, and it seems almost inconceivable that more of the tax-paper's money will be poured into deserts."

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

The total mortality 793 was 1 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 42.10, these figures compare favourably with (1) those for the corresponding week of 1919 when the mortality was 1,622 and the death-rate 86.11, and (2) those for the week during the preceding quinquemim (1915-1919) when the mortality was 824 and the death-rate 43.75.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 19 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 343 against 41 and 346 respectively in the preceding week. 10 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia, including 5 from the War Hospitals, were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 187 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Thirty deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera continued absent. Small-pox registered 20 attacks and 5 deaths and Plague registered 14 attacks and 12 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 326 against 343 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 345 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1915-1919).

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The Specific for Asthama, as a result of twenty years' labour by the Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works of Bengal.

We hold numerous certificates of qualified men for this preparation of ours.

According to the modern prevalent theory, Asthma is a respiratory Neurosis with spasm of the Bronchial Muscles attended in some cases with Bronchial Catarrh.

The true remedy for this disease should therefore be on which sooths the Nervous System and at the same time removes Catarrhal of the Lungs.

We are emboldened to assert after long Experiments that our Asthmol is rich in both these qualities and hence it is the best Specific for Asthma.

Price per bottle Rs. 1/6.

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For

Prevention of Influenza, the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Bronchial Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Laryngitis, Whooping-Cough, Hay Fever, All Coughs & Colds, Huskiness, etc.

Rs. 1-2 a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN OXIDAZE CO., WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Sole Agents :— T. M. THAKORE & Co., 36 Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A book on the Clinical Notes on the Physiotherapic Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, more especially—Tuberculosis and Pneumonia, by Dr. G. Pagenstecher, Mexico, will be sent free to the Medical Profession on request.

GODREJ'S SAFES

1 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

872 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1911.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

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LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA GEMS JEWELLERY of all sorts Indian & Parison make

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, May 26, 1920.

FREEDOM OF PERSIA.

The peregrinations of the Shah are copiously advertised, but the progress of the Persian unrest does not seem to catch the fancy of news-agencies. Silence was reigning when the Teheran correspondent of the "Times" broke in with the news that British influence was waning and the Agreement was in a sort of progressive abeyance. Indirectly through Moscow the news is let out that revolution has broken out in Tabriz and that North Persia is in a state of unsteady ferment. The Bolsheviks have captured Enzeli, a good starting point for them for campaigning in the North. British commercial prospects are brighter than ever, but in Teheran there has been a growing unrest over the Anglo-Persian agreement, stimulated, no doubt, by Nationalists who feel that the independence of Persia has been compromised. Lord Curzon explicitly repudiated intentions of proclaiming a protectorate, but the incidents of a protectorate are possible without formal declarations, and there is a considerable body of Persians who presume that a state of economic dependence cannot be long different from veiled subjection. There is no time-limit for the friendship laid down for the Agreement. Besides the political disquiet due to Nationalist feelings, there are disturbing factors like the administrative weakness of Persia and proximity to Russia. Without encouragement from Persia, Bolsheviks are not likely to descend from Enzeli through the inhospitable regions separating them from the frontier, and it is probable that their movements will be suspended in view of unsettled conditions. With the Polish-Ukrainian alliance threatening the Soviet from the West, the Bolsheviks would be more than mad if they attempted to pursue any adventure in the direction of Persia. If there is any danger to Persia, it is, in the first instance, due to internal disaffection, the depth and nature of which is more than a matter of mere conjecture.

Peace with Russia is in any event of paramount importance to Persia. The British have acquired friendship, but the responsibility of garrisoning the country against invasion may be too heavy for the conciliation of the British taxpayer. Further, Persia, though nominally independent, is virtually deprived of exercising the supreme function of the sovereign State, inasmuch as her capacity for entering into foreign relationships of her own accord is exceedingly doubtful at present. And that is the only test by which the independence of a country can be judged. The Persian people are obviously in need of reassurance on the point and it would be a disillusionment to them if they gained the impression that their country became a British dependency. A Moscow wireless says that a Persian diplomatic mission will be sent to Moscow. The chance of averting inroads from the North by a peaceable understanding with Russia, is the first condition essential for the calming of turmoil, whether communist or nationalist. Persia does not preserve a free hand in the exercise of diplomacy, and the prejudice of the British Government against treating with the Soviet is well-known. The blame is laid on the Soviet, but the friendship and sympathy of Britain towards Poland in her recent aggression, must in a like way be accentuating the antagonism of Bolsheviks against protected diplomacy. It is in this posture of affairs that the Persian Foreign Minister has delivered his statement on the limitations of the Anglo-Persian Agreement.

The re-assurance of Persian freedom is undoubtedly a good influence for the quietening of disturbed elements in Persia. The statement is significant, because it expressly rejects the position of subordination which some British Jingoes saw in the pact. A British journal had, with bluntness, described it as the purchase of a protectorate for two million pounds. The Persian Foreign Minister has sought to arm himself with expert juristic opinion on the Agreement. He declares that it has committed his country to no engagement and Britain has thereby contracted no obligation beyond the very precise limits of the text. Literal interpretations are all very well and may be endorsed by the British Government which does not want any aggravation of feeling. Persia claims the right of unfettered entry into the League of Nations, which, by British admission, has to endorse their act of secret diplomacy, secretly arrived at. The interpretation of the Persian Minister is that a country may be entirely independent though there may be a most-favoured nation in commercial relationship. Britain is the favoured nation and Americans, disgruntled about the lack of a fair field and no favour in the business of extracting oil, will not be able to impeach the doctrine of the Persian Minister. The growth of Persia to full national stature and sovereign dignity will depend in her real recognition as a free power in the League of Nations. The British people set store on the spirit of the alliance and premature claim of all the attributes of independence, is liable to be construed as unfriendly. Hence the question whether Persia will find herself free to contract peace with Russia becomes too delicate for summary disposal. Diplomacy when unapproved is known as intrigue.

MESTON COMMITTEE'S REPORT—II.

Everyone will endorse the proposition that if centralised administration in India is to be replaced by genuine self-government in the Provinces, hedged round by restrictions as it is going to be on the inauguration of the constitutional reforms, the Provinces must be endowed with resources sufficient to enable them to discharge such financial responsibilities as they will be entrusted with. The Government of India have so far controlled the financial machinery of the waste country entirely according to their own views regarding the distribution of revenues between themselves and the Provinces and among the Provinces themselves. The Provinces were asked to be content with the shares allotted to them without grumbling about the inadequacy of their resources and the inequality and injustice of the distribution. The assignment of Provincial revenue had little relation to the requirements of the people of the Provinces or to the contribution they actually made to the common purse of the country. The result of this has been that the development of some of the Provinces has been retarded for want of sufficient funds in spite of the comparatively large amounts of revenue collected from their people; and the needs of the Imperial Government and of other and backward Provinces have been pleaded as an excuse for this system. The necessity of adequately financing the Central Government is undeniable; equally unquestionable is the need of helping the backward Provinces to advance. The difficulty of devising a perfectly equitable method of distributing revenues may also be recognized. But even when a liberal allowance has been made for all these factors, the fundamental principle of federal finance remains, viz., that the Provinces must be allowed to retain for their use resources proportional to the sacrifices made by their people and to the needs of their progress. The means of the Central Government are more elastic and more capable of expansion than those of the Provinces and the charges the latter must bear in the immediate future, are particularly heavy and are bound to grow with rapid strides. There is a tendency in certain quarters to rely too much upon the power of taxation that will be conferred on Provincial Governments for contributing to increased revenues. If Provincial autonomy is to be given a fair trial and if diarchy is not intended to be a device for demonstrating the incapacity of the Indian people to rule themselves the Provinces must be treated with justice and liberality.

The Financial Relations Committee seems to have concerned itself less with these important basic considerations than with finding a mechanical formula for dividing the revenues between the Central Government and the Governments of the Provinces. It has no apprehensions that the richest Provinces such as Bombay, will be seriously handicapped in the administration of their own finances and it has expressed the view that 'several of the Provinces, and Bombay in particular, may look for reasonable elasticity in their revenues apart from the Income-tax—an elasticity which will in most cases be encouraged by judicious capital outlay.' It did not countenance the suggestion that the deficit of the Imperial Government should be met by special taxation, on the ground that such a course would not be justified in the face of the fact that the Central Government's shortage of revenue will be more than counterbalanced by the additional resources enjoyed by local governments. The Committee could not, however, conceal from itself the disadvantages in ordinary circumstances of a system of provincial contributions and would like the Government of India to direct their financial policy towards reducing those contributions with reasonable rapidity and securing their ultimate cessation. Making certain adjustments with regard to the cost of the military police force in Burma and to civil pensions and leave allowances as between the Central Government and the local governments, the Committee proceeded to fix the ratio in which each of the nine Provinces should contribute to the Imperial deficit of 985 crores in 1921-22, the excess of this figure over the original amount of 6 crores being caused by the provincialization of the revenue from General Stamps. The Committee was anxious that its formula of provincial contributions should not involve any Province in a deficit or force upon it the necessity of immediate additional taxation. The basis for the contributions proposed by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was a fixed ratio between the Imperial deficit and the realized surplus of a provincial budget of normal revenue and normal expenditure. But it was difficult to say what the normal expenditure of a Province was and the problem was complicated by the enforced economies of war times and further by the undeveloped nature of some of the backward and newly created provinces. The Meston Committee, therefore, abandoned the basis of realised surplus in favour of another, viz., the increased spending power secured by each Province under the new distribution of revenue. Leaving out of consideration the expenditure side of the provincial budgets, the Committee sought to assess the contribution on the basis of the net increase in the income of the Provinces caused by the readjustment of the revenues of the Imperial Government and the local governments. This increase, in the case of all Provinces taken together, works out at 18.50 crores, including, of course, revenue from General Stamps, and represents the loss of the Central Government and the gain of the Provinces under the scheme of redistribution. Some portion of Provincial gain has to be transferred to the Imperial exchequer so long as the latter has a deficit to face, and when the Provinces contribute 9.83 crores out of their increased spending power, the balance of extra revenue left with them is 8.67 crores of rupees.

So far it was all smooth sailing. The difficulty came when the committee tried to find out a principle on which the Imperial deficit will have to be distributed. Was the All-India deficit to be secured by laying on an even rate on all the provincial figures? In view of the far-reaching disparity in the financial strength of the different Provinces, the Committee concluded that the above apparently equitable arrangement would, in some cases, have caused hardships, especially to Provinces which had been dependent on the doles of the Central Government. The contribution of each Province had, therefore, to be considered on its own merits, and was fixed by the Committee in the light of the statistical information placed at its disposal and the insight it obtained into the general situation of each Province after consultations with the best expert opinion. The Committee had thus to revert to inquiries into the economic position and possibilities of the Provinces, which it had discounted as impossible in commenting upon and rejecting the basis of realised surplus adopted in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. If, after all, such investigations was necessary, it should have been carried out in a more systematic and careful manner. Finance is not a matter which can be dealt with independently of the economic and other factors. And no judgment as to the financial capacity and requirements of a Province can be accepted, which is not founded upon an examination of those considerations. We cannot but wish, therefore, that the Meston Committee had followed a different procedure and devoted greater attention to other things than the extra spending power obtained by the Provinces by the new distribution of revenues. No wonder Madras has protested against the Committee's recommendation so far as its contribution is concerned and Bombay is sorely dissatisfied that it is not allowed to retain in its hands a larger share of the revenues contributed by the wealth, industry and enterprise of its people for financing its urgent and legitimate needs. In Madras the Government and the people have made common cause and have set about making an emphatic protest against the injustice done to the Province by the Meston Committee. The fact that an extraordinary session of the Legislative Council has been summoned for the purpose is an index to the intensity of the feeling. The feeling in Bombay is no less strong and the agreement between the views of the Government and the public no less complete. Why should not then the example of Madras be followed in Bombay? We hope both the Government of Bombay and the members of the Legislative Council will bester themselves betimes.

Notes of the Day.

"Natives—and Dogs."

Sir P. C. Banerji is the oldest judge occupying a High Court Bench in India and we presume he is a ripe old Moderate in political leanings. Under the impetus of the New Era, the Allahabad European Club has, apparently, done him in the eye, by decreeing that Indians can be admitted only as supplementary members. We are not familiar with the ethics of Anglo-Indian club-life, though their general spirit of caste and exclusiveness is well-known in India. But what are "supplementary" members? What is this novel dignity conferred on Indians by making them eligible for "supplementary" memberships? We have heard of "Natives and dogs" not being allowed within certain precincts. As the classics of Anglo-Indian insolence have it, the late Mr. Justice Mahmood had a quaint experience when invited by a brother-judge (not of the supplementary species) in a European club, where the Secretary insisted on the rules of unapproachability. Sir Pramadacharan has rightly resigned from the Allahabad club after the insult. We know how, in the decent society of non-Dyerites, Indians are occasionally admitted without reminders touching their possession of enlarged spleens. In Masonic lodges, we believe, there are no invidious distinctions of the supplementary variety. The Allahabad Club has made a good example of itself; for which token of racial cordiality and co-operation in the New Era, much thanks.

Bagga and Rattanchand

It is incredible that while the Government of India are stated to have under contemplation, the release of as many political prisoners as possible from the Andamans, they should be thinking of adding to the prison population in those islands by ordering the transportation thither of Bagga and Rattanchand, two of the victims of the Punjab Martial Law of last year. But the report appears to be authentic. What are the grounds which have induced the Government of India to take this drastic and highly objectionable step? Bagga and Rattanchand have not been convicted of any violent crimes. They were not caught red-handed in any atrocious murder. The charge against them was a purely political character. The Privy Council refused to interfere in the conviction of these two men for purely technical reasons, their guilt or otherwise having not at all been the subject of scrutiny by their lordships. On the other hand, there are thousands among their countrymen, in and outside the Punjab, who believe that both of them are innocent victims of Martial Law. In these circumstances to consign them to the horrors of life in the Andamans, is, to say the least, an unnecessary exhibition of vindictiveness. Swami Shraddhanand, in his earnest appeal to the Viceroy and Sir E. Maclagan, brings to light some additional reasons which ought to induce the authorities to desist from taking the step they have in view. We hope the Viceroy, though his Excellency has refused to extend the Royal Amnesty to Bagga and Rattanchand, will see his way to spare them the additional sufferings now proposed.

Broach Education Society.

We published yesterday an appeal for funds for the Broach Education Society. The Society has been modelled on the lines of the Deccan Education Society of Poona. Its objects are to advance the cause of primary, secondary, higher, commercial, industrial and technical education in the district of Broach. One commendable feature of the Society's scheme of education is that provision is made for a bifurcation in the courses for the benefit of those students who do not propose to go for university examinations. The Society intends opening classes for commercial, agricultural and technical instruction. It is to acquire shortly a plot of fifteen acres for providing practical agricultural education. It also proposes to start a weaving school, if a sufficient number of students come forward to learn weaving. The Society has a very ambitious programme and to work it out successfully it should be in possession of large funds. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is immediately required to initiate the programme. A rich province like Gujerat should not find it difficult to finance the Broach Education Society. Mr. K. M. Zaveri, Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, is the president of the standing committee of the Society for Bombay. We hope many Gujerati merchants who are flourishing in Bombay, will contribute a large sum towards the funds of the Society. But Broach must also contribute its mite.

INDIA AND AFRICA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

II.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

When we examine further the position on the map of the world which India holds in relation to Africa, it becomes apparent that India must always be, for Africa, the "Gateway of the East." And by the word "East" in this phrase is meant that vast mass of the human race, which is congested in the South Eastern portion of Asia and is by far the densest area of population on the surface of the globe.

For it needs to be very carefully remembered, that the centre of gravity of mankind has always lain, from the earliest historical times, in Eastern and Southern Asia. India and China and Japan, with their immensely ancient and permanently prolific peoples, have always weighed down the human scale in their own direction. Even to-day, in spite of the rapid increase of population in America and Europe, the centre of gravity has still remained fixed in South-Eastern Asia.

Human Density in Asia.

To take some of the larger details,—India at the next census in 1921 will probably number not less than 330,000,000 people. China has a population of 420,000,000 and shows no decrease at all in its birth-rate. The Japanese Empire now numbers over 70,000,000. Java is overcrowded with 35,000,000 inhabitants. Other islands, such as Celebes, are almost equally prolific in proportion to their size. Counted all together, these vast multitudes of South-Eastern Asia can hardly be reckoned as less than 1,000,000,000 human beings. This far outbalances the entire population of the rest of the world. Less than one-eighth of the world's surface, in South-Eastern Asia, contains more than one half of the world's inhabitants.

Proportion Still Increasing.

The trend of recent events has made this age-long disproportion more acute even than before. For while Europe has been decimated by the slaughter of the Great War, and the still more terrible ravages of disease and starvation and lingering sickness which have followed in its train, South-Eastern Asia has remained throughout comparatively immune. While the birth-rate has been increasing in the East, there has been a terrible decline in the birth-rate of the West. These factors have added to the initial disproportion.

India itself is one of the most thickly populated countries of the world, containing one-fifth of the world's inhabitants. It is also on the threshold of the Far East. It occupies in this respect a unique position, for it is on the direct highway from Africa to the greatest concourse of the world's population.

African Trade Must Gravitate Towards India

It is easy to understand, therefore, how the commercial life of Eastern Africa, as it leaves the leading strings of Europe, and feels its own unhampered movement forward, in order to seek its own area of expansion, will inevitably gravitate more and more away from Europe towards this dense mass of mankind in the East. In place of one merchant vessel which passes from Durban, Zanzibar and Mombasa Eastward-bound to-day, there will be a hundred ships in less than fifty years time. Instead of English shipping companies monopolising the trade from Bombay to Eastern Africa, there will be Indian shipyards and Indian shipping companies which will oust their European rivals from this trade in the Indian Ocean, just as rapidly and inevitably as the Japanese Companies have gained the supremacy in the Pacific. All this is an anticipation of the future which is well within the borders of safe surmising.

The Harbours of Africa.

With regard to harbours, Durban is certain to retain its leading position in the South. As a large landlocked port, it has magnificent opportunities for expansion, and it has a great and fertile hinterland. Lorence Marques is only 17 hours distant by rail from Johannesburg and the Rand. Beira will be the natural outlet for the trade of Rhodesia and Nyassaland. The Trans-Zambesi Railway, which is now under construction, will add greatly to its prosperity. Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salam are the two harbours for the Tanganyka. Territory and for a large area of the Belgian Congo. Mombasa stands second in importance to Durban, as a great harbour capable of taking ships of the largest size. Its new sea front at Kilindiri will be loaded with the merchandise of India, in exchange for the products of East Africa and Uganda and the Nile Province. The largest unused cotton area in the world remains to be developed in Uganda. It extends far along the Nile northward towards the Soudan. Mombasa will be its outlet.

The Ports of India.

As we turn to India, we are at once struck by the immense populations which are served by the different ports. Bombay, the "Queen of the West," is very rapidly becoming the chief distributing centre for all Western Asia. She holds a position in many ways comparable with that of London in the European trade. Karachi now deals with the great wheat traffic of the Punjab and Sind. Colombo, at the very foot of the Indian Peninsula, on the island of Ceylon, is increasing the volume of its sea-borne trade with almost incredible strides. It is on the highway to Australia as well as Africa. Calcutta is the door of commerce for the countless millions of the Gangatic Plain and the Brahmaputra Delta. Madras has improved its harbour and receives most of the traffic of the South. Rangoon has been doubling its trade returns every decade, as the interior of Burma has been opened to commerce. Singapore, though not by political status a port of the Indian Empire, is yet geographically united with the whole chain of India's harbours and forms the second gateway to the Far East. Every one of three great harbours will be more and more used for this Indo-Africa sea-borne merchant trade.

Increase Of Trade Caused by the War.

The populations on either side of the Indian

(Continued on Page 10.)

(The First Article of the Series appeared yesterday.)

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

PERSIA—NOT A PROTECTORATE

VERDICT OF EMINENT FRENCH JURISTS.

STATEMENT BY PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 25.

Paris.—The Persian Foreign Minister in a statement with regard to the Anglo-Persian Agreement says that the agreement has committed Persia to no engagement and Britain thereby has contracted no obligation beyond the very precise limits of the text. Therefore it is very clear that the situation and the relations established by the agreement are far from resembling anything in the nature of a Protectorate. Most eminent French jurists after a thorough examination of the text have formed this opinion.

The statement recalls that the British Government has solemnly and frequently declared that it has no mental reservations with regard to the interpretation of the agreement and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has explained at length the British official interpretation, which is all in favour of the Persian view point. The Agreement is in no way incompatible with the Convenant of the League of Nations and Persia has been invited to join the League as a fully independent State and has every right to the advantages of the Convenant. The statement concludes by pointing out that if one Power is more favoured than the others politically or economically in another State there is nothing in that in law or fact injurious to the political or economic independence of that State.

PERSIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN MOSCOW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 25.

A Moscow wireless says that a Persian diplomatic mission will be sent to Moscow.

THE SOVIET'S TERMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 25.

A Moscow wireless message states that the Soviet Government is ready immediately to resume postal and telegraphic communication with Persia. The Soviet asks guarantees that the Russian diplomatic representatives at present in Persia will be adequately protected against violence by the foreign troops still in Persia. The Bolsheviks state that the booty taken at Enzeli includes the whole of Denikin's Caspian fleet, which will be used for transport of oil from Baku to Astrakhan, fifty guns, 20,000 guns shells, ten aeroplanes and 2,500 tons of cotton.

BOLSHEVIKS DRIVEN BACK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 25.

Warsaw.—The Bolsheviks have despatched to Dvina ten divisions collected on the Esthonian, Let'ish and Caucasian fronts. After the initial success, the enemy was driven back in the Lake region and did not succeed in threatening Dvinsk. The Poles in the Keiff district are still holding bridgeheads of the Dnieper.

POLES ADVANCING IN UKRAINE.

BOLSHEVIK ATTACKS ALL REPULSED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 25.

A Warsaw communique dated the 23rd says that the Poles are advancing in the Ukraine. The Bolshevists continue to attack in great force in the Beresina-Dvina sector. Ten divisions are attacking in a single sector but hitherto all the attacks have been repelled.

MR. CLYNES ON RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 25.

Mr. Clynes, presiding at the Congress of the National Union of General Workers at Aberdeen, declared that the abandonment of political effort and resorts to violence would not merely dislocate productive resources of the country, but would assuredly bring the whole people to the verge of starvation.

CABLE ITEMS.

Aden.—The British steamer Cordoba from Rangoon to Constantinople has been abandoned on fire off Socotra. The steamer Umata is bringing crew and passengers to Aden.

THREATENED IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

REFUSAL TO RUN TRAIN WITH MILTIARY STORES.

TROUBLE AT BALLINAMORS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 25.

The Irish Railwaymen's Union has followed the dockers in refusing to handle the military stores and a general strike of Railwaymen in Ireland is threatened in the event of punishment of two engine drivers, who refused to drive a train loaded with munitions by the military at Kingston.

The engine drivers at Ballinamore refused to drive a train conveying to prison three men charged with raiding for arms. An army motor lorry arrived for the prisoners, but it was unable to enter the town for some time owing to the roads for miles around being blocked with felled trees and stone barricades and the bridges being blown up. The military have occupied Ballinamore.

GOVT. AND SINN FEIN.

NEGOTIATIONS REPORT CONTRADICTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 25.

Questioned in Dublin Sir Hamar Greenwood said he knew nothing of the "Sunday Times" report that conversations were in progress between Government and Sinn Fein regarding Sinn Fein's minimum terms. The view is taken that any such negotiations would prove abortive in the light of the existing situation.

THE LATE SIR STARR JAMESON.

BODY BURIED BY THE SIDE OF CECIL RHODES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 25.

The body of Sir Starr Jameson brought from England was buried by the side of Mr. Cecil Rhodes in Matopo Hills on May 22nd. The Duke of Abercorn, Sir Otto Beit, the Resident Commissioner and the Directors of the Chartered Company were among those present.

General Smuts, telegraphing his regret at his inability to be present owing to his parliamentary duties, referred to Sir Starr Jameson as a great South African whose human qualities endeared him to all who knew him. Next to Mr. Rhodes he was the founder of Rhodesia and one of the makers of new South Africa.

South Africans of every race and speech united in remembering his great services and honouring his memory.

COTTON CIRCLES AND SIR A. H. DIXON'S REMARKS.

"AN ERA OF PROSPERITY AHEAD."

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 25.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that cotton circles disagree with Sir A. H. Dixon's remarks regarding cotton mill speculation and are of the opinion that a long era of prosperity is ahead. Recapitalisation, carried out in Lancashire is regarded as sound finance.

The papers expect a fall in the price of cotton reels.

A slump is taking place in the Nottingham lace trade owing to lack of orders.

OLIVER PLUNKETT.

BEATIFICATION CEREMONY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 25.

Rome.—Beatification of Oliver Plunkett was carried out in an impressive manner in Basilica. Numerous Irish ecclesiastics and pilgrims attended. It is reported that Archbishop Stanley the doyen of English-speaking prelates in Rome, was invited to celebrate the mass beatification, but the Irish bishops remonstrated against the choice of an Englishman and, therefore, an Italian was selected.

EMPIRE DAY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 25.

Telegrams received from all parts of India and Burma state the Empire Day was celebrated everywhere. School children were entertained.

ACCIDENT TO FRENCH PRESIDENT.

FALLS FROM MOVING TRAIN.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 25.

Paris.—President Deschanel had narrow escape from death through falling from a train near Montargis. In trying to open the window of a train he fell on to the line and was not observed. He did not lose consciousness and walked for two kilometres when he met a railway worker who assisted him to the signal cabin where a motorcar was summoned which conveyed him to Montargis. President Deschanel was very badly bruised and scratched and anti-tetanus serum was injected as a precaution but no anxiety is felt.

The train was travelling at twenty-three miles an hour at the time of the accident and President Deschanel was in his pyjamas.

LATER.

Paris.—M. Deschanel has returned to Paris by automobile. The latest bulletin states that the bruises are not grave and that his condition is as satisfactory as possible.

SLUMP IN PRICES.

NO SIGN OF PERMANENT FALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 25

Dealing with the possibility of a break in prices "The Times" says that trade and official circles are of opinion that though sensational slumps in the case of a few articles may occur, there are at present no signs of a steady permanently all-round fall in prices especially in regard to food.

A DEVASTATING FIRE.

JAPANESE CANNING FACTORY DESTROYED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 25.

Tokio.—A fire has totally destroyed the Hakodate Canning Factory, the biggest in the East. Four persons are dead and several are missing. The damage amounts to two million yen. The fire is a serious loss to the Japanese canning industries.

BOXING.

CARPENTIER TO MEET LEVINSKY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 25.

New York.—Carpentier and Battling Levinsky have agreed to meet in a twelve or fifteen round bout on July 26th. The place has not yet been decided.

BIG OPIUM DEAL.

NEARLY 12 MILLION DALLARS MONOPOLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd 11-15 p.m., May 25.

Macao.—Three years' opium monopoly, beginning August 1, has been awarded to a Chinese firm in Hongkong for 3,950,000 dollars annually.

BRITISH KHAKI FOR GERAM POLICEMEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 25.

A Berlin message to the "Daily Chronicle" says that Germany has placed an order with a British firm for khaki cloth to the value of £75,000 sterling, for uniforms for the German police. The Government in reply to irate protests explains that it is impossible to obtain supplies in Germany. The cloth will be dyed green.

THE TUFNELL MURDER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

In connection with the Tufnell murder, one European Ship's officer was arrested by the police yesterday but subsequently released. The police attach no importance to this arrest which was likely made by some mistake.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

MR. BHURGRI AGAINST.

(From our Correspondent.)

SRINAGAR, May 25.

The following telegram has been sent to the President, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, by Mr. Bhurgri:—

"I have read that your Committee has finally adopted the Non-Cooperation policy. My own emphatic view is that it is suicidal to the interests of the country and Musalmans and, if pursued, will lead to disaster. I regret I cannot associate myself with it and, therefore, resign the membership of your Committee."

U. P. LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

The U. P. Liberal Association held an extraordinary meeting, yesterday, with Dr. Sapru in the chair, when it passed a resolution expressing regret at the severity of the terms of the Turkish Treaty and urged a revision of the terms, consonant with the principels for which the war was waged. The reslution also stated that "the meeting is strongly of opinion that the line of action pursued in connection with the Khilafat agitation is highly detrimental to the interests of the country. The Association condemns most strongly the notion sought to be promulgated, in certain quarters, that the people of this country can share their allegiance to the British Crown with any other Power."

The resolution concluded pointing out the unsuitability of the policy of non-cooperation to alter conditions and requirements of the country.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shaukat Ali writes:—

The next meteing of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held positively on 1st and 2nd June at Allahabad to discuss peace terms, and to draw up a practical programme of non-co-operation. A joint meeting of Hindu and Muslim leaders is also called on 1st June to consider what joint action should be taken after the announcement of peace terms.

All members of the committee and Hindu friends from all parts of India are invited to attend.

Those willing to attend the meeting should wire to Mr. Kamaluddin Jafari, Allahabad.

PALESTINE DISTURBANCES,

"PIONEER" VERSION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent gives the following details of the recent disturbances in Palestine.

Two more serious instances occurred at Baiasn and at Sanakh between the 20th and 25th. At the former place the Indian cavalry were sent out to round up the raiders who belonged to a notorious marauding tribe from the Arab zone. The raiders withdrew across the Jordan, whence they carried on long range rifle fire with our troops. The latter replied and there the matter was expected to end as there was no intention of following the raiders into their own country. But, unfortunately, the Indian force found a house containing ammunitions and proceeded to destroy it, not perceiving that in the meanwhile the Arabs had recrossed the river and were working round on their flank. By the time they discovered this, they were nearly surrounded and had to fight a rear guard action in order to withdrew. The next day a larger force was sent out as it was found that Railways and Telegraphs had been cut. This force managed to get up to the Arab and charging them with the lance dispersed them with, it is believed, considerable loss.

The same day a large concentration of Arabs was reported on the river opposite to Semakh and the following morning this body crossed and surrounded the town. The garrison attacked the raiders and together with reinforcements which were hurried up drove them off. In the course of the fighting an aeroplane was shot down by the Arabs in our lines.

Although no other incidents have been reported, further trouble is quite expected as there are important concentrations of Arabs at various points and all the posts have been reinforced and the whole frontier is being patrolled by aeroplanes.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY ELECTORATE.

A VEXATIOUS PROCEDURE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 25.

With reference to the University electorate notification calling upon fellows and graduates of seven years' standing to put in an application in the prescribed forms for being enrolled as voters, a communication has been addressed to his Excellency the Governor by a number of graduates stating that the procedure required to be adopted, viz., that the applications should be attested by magistrates (other than village magistrates) or a fellow of the University is vexatious and is felt to be an insult to the fellows and graduates and requesting the modification of the notification.

A serious fire broke out on the boat Palong near Sibfur. The Port Commissioners immediately arrived and started pumping with five jets working into position. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is suspected that it was due to spontaneous combustion. The boat was loaded with jute and the damage would probably be considerable.

STRIKE ON G. I. P. RLY.

AT MATUNGA AND PAREL.

MAIL TRAINS DELAYED

DISLOCATION OF TRAFFIC.

There is again a recrudescence of strikes in Bombay. We have had the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop strike of a short duration—lasting a day only. The B. B. and C. I. men struck work because the promises made to them some time previously were not kept, and they brought in the example of the G. I. P. Railway, which had, the men alleged, granted its servants an increase. On striking work, the B. B. and C. I. men got what they wanted, apparently, and they have been induced to resume work. Now, following in the wake of that strike the G. I. P. Railway men have struck, the reason being that the promises made to them, of increases in their wages, have not been kept. The G. I. P. Railway has got large workshops both at Parel and at Matunga and employs about twelve thousand men altogether. The granting of the B. B. and C. I. men's demands was an occasion which prompted the G. I. P. men also to remember that the promises made to them had not been kept.

Strike at Parel.

The men in the Parel workshops of the G. I. P. Railway went on strike on Monday afternoon and subsequently some slight disturbances took place. The men threw stones at passing trains and on Monday afternoon some of the passengers in the trains were more or less severely injured by those means. Beyond this stoning business no further disturbances took place, whether at Parel or any other place, on Monday.

On Tuesday.

On Tuesday, however, the trouble spread to Matunga and the men who were working till 1 p.m., went on strike at their tiffin recess, and came out in a body. They threw stones at the workshops, but beyond breaking a few glass panes no material damage was done to the workshops. The Police force was small and kept itself at a safe distance, and the strikers had their own way at the Matunga Station.

Poona Mail Stopped.

They swarmed into the signal cabin at the station and after breaking some glass windows forced the man to stop the Poona Mail, which started from Bombay at 2-45 p.m., for more than an hour in the station, and indulged in the rather expensive luxury of stone-throwing, with the result that glass windows were broken. Subsequently, the Delhi Passenger which came an hour afterwards, was also specially stopped, although it was a non-stop train, by being signalled through compulsion to the cabinman, and after being stopped for an hour or so was allowed to proceed on its way. One local train, however, came in for much damage, in this case the windows also were broken in addition to the glass. But beyond breaking these glass windows no other damage was done, either to men or to property. The effect of all this was that the railway traffic on the G. I. P. between Matunga and Parel was in the afternoon in a very dislocated condition, if not entirely at a standstill. The train which started from Victoria Terminus at 4-40 p.m. could only pass through Matunga at about 6-5, it having been kept at Parel almost all the time and it could pass Matunga only after the men had left for their homes for the day. Many another train was kept waiting at the stations for hours together.

Peshawar Mail Delayed.

The Peshawar Mail had to stop for about one hour and a half between Matunga and Dadar. It is not known for what purpose these trains were stopped, for so far as one could see there was not a single striker to be seen within hundreds of yards of some of the stations. True, the men were given to some sort of rowdyism in the afternoon, but after six they had gone home, and if there was a stoppage of traffic it was due, it seems, more to panic and consequent disorganisation on the part of the officials than to anything else.

Police Train.

At about 7-30 p.m a special train arrived at Dadar carrying the armed police with the higher officials and Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad. Fortunately, nothing happened at either Matunga or Dadar, as not a single striker, rowdy or otherwise, was there. After this passing of the Police train, other trains began to run as usual much to the relief of the waiting passengers.

The Demands.

As to the terms demanded by men it is not yet clear what their demands are, but so far as could be gathered from conversations with different strikers they want the increase, which has been promised them, to be based on their present salary, and not on the wages they were getting prior to the war. The Railway Company, on the other hand, it is understood, wants the increased percentage to be given on the 1914 standard of wages. Of course, this difference in years makes a great deal of difference also in the pay. The authorities have put up a notice closing the workshops both at Matunga and Parel until further orders. The authorities have given some increases and the following notice was put up at the Matunga Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway:—

"The pay-sheets for June, 1920, will include all arrears due to men according to the para. in weekly notice 16 of 16-4-1920, which reads as follows:—

"The Workshop staff who were recently granted revised rates of pay from the 1st January, 1920, may have those rates antidated to the 1st September, 1919, and in cases where those rates are less than the scale now conceded compared with the pre-war pay, the men may be given the benefit of the higher rates.

A. M. BELL,
Carriage and Wagon Superintendent."
25-5-1920.

NOTICES.

With reference to the strike among the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Parel, the following notice was issued:—

"All workshop employees are advised that their pay-sheets are now in hand, and every man will be given his dues as per the Manmad meeting decided with arrears of pay from 1st September, 1919, and these sheets are now being prepared. It cannot be done in few minutes, but have to be carefully prepared. I am doing my utmost to get the pay with arrears paid on June pay-sheets, and I cannot promise anything more.

(Sd.) McNEILL,
Locomotive Superintendent."

On Tuesday noon, the men did not show inclination to work, and the following notice was posted on Tuesday:—

"NOTICE.

As the Parel Workshop staff show no intention of working, I have been compelled to close down the shops from 12 noon today and they will not be opened again until the staff show reasonable spirit and are willing to work again.

(Sd.) J. S. McNEILL,
Locomotive Superintendent."

WHAT THE MEN WANT.

We understand that the following petition (original in Marathi) was taken to the authorities by a deputation of strikers about 12 noon yesterday; but the authorities did not think it fit to give a hearing to the men, who having waited till 5 p.m. retired disappointed:—

In the month of April last an application was forwarded to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent at Matunga urging for an increase in wages due to high prices and dearth of food. But no reply coming forth the men approached the Superintendent on Monday last when they were asked to resume work on the following terms:—

(1) That the arrears since September would be given in the month of June.

(2) That further consideration would be given next month.

But the men were dissatisfied and when they did not have proper hearing they struck work at 12 o'clock yesterday.

The men's demands are:—

(1) That the gratuity stopped since 1917 should be restored.

(2) That 20 per cent. should be added to the increment given since September, 1919.

The Parel Loco. Railwaymen, about 4,000 in number, have joined hands with the strikers at Matunga. The total number of men on strike is about 10,000.

N. W. R. STRIKE.

AGENT'S STATEMENT OF POSITION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 25.

The following press note has been issued by the Agent, North-Western Railway:—The latest information available in Lahore at midday on Monday, May 24th, regarding the N.-W. Railway strike is as follows:—

Wazirabad:—Position is as last reported. Trains are being worked through without difficulty, although a certain number of traffic loco. and carriage staff are on strike.

Gujranwala:—Position is as before. Some of the traffic staff who went on strike have been replaced. No difficulty here.

Ludhiana:—No change. Work is being carried on, although some traffic and locomotive men are on strike.

Amritsar:—Very few men went on strike here and the position is as before.

Ferozepore:—The position is much the same. About 30 men of the traffic department and about 110 of the locomotive men have struck. Some of the carriage men who struck have returned to work.

Karachi:—All men back at work.

Rawalpindi:—Ex-guard Miller arrived at Rawalpindi on Saturday night. A big meeting was held in the city yesterday but the men are all still at work this morning (Monday).

Lahore:—Position unchanged.

It is understood Sir Leslie Milles, I.C.S., Chief Judge Mysore has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University as a temporary measure in addition to his own duties.

CONGRESS PARTY.

ITS FUTURE WORK.

MR. T. PRAKASHAM'S ADDRESS.

After referring to Reforms and co-operation, the feuds between Brahmins and non-Brahmins and the financial position in the New Councils Mr .T. Prakasham who presided at the Andhra Provincial Conference at Mahanandi said:—

"A preliminary question has been raised recently whether there could be anything like a Congress Party when the Congress is a National body open to all Parties. The answer is simple. The minority cut away from the Congress and formed themselves into a separate organisation giving it a definite name Moderate Conference. They met and passed counter-resolutions. One of the Anglo-Indian journals referring to the Moderates says: "Officially they refused to accept the Indian National Congress invitation. But they announced that they had no intention of asking individual members of their Party who might desire to attend at Amritsar to refrain from doing so." We must take it that this is the correct position. It is not open to my friends now to say that there cannot be any Congress Party. We have always believed in the wholesome rule, which is in fact the foundation of Democracy, that the minority should be bound by the decision of the majority, whether they agree or not with the soundness or correctness of the decision. It has been a painful sight to see how a few members of the minority have gone about to abuse the Congress and organise themselves into a separate body. There is no doubt that the Congress has always been a National body. It has done its best when the leaders of the Congress did all that was possible to get back the Moderates into its fold. If they declined to accept the invitation how can it be open to them to say, as a Party, that there can be no Congress Party? The Congress Party is the people's party. It is not the Party of any particular community or caste or creed. It is not a Party that asks for any special privileges or offices to its leaders or members. It is the Party that believes in the Sovereignty of the people of this country and has pledged itself to work for the attainment of the same without any regard to the time limit.

THE PROGRAMMES.

Several programmes have been issued by the various political associations during the last few weeks. Almost all of them have been quite exhaustive. Still, some have complained that there were some omissions in almost every one of them. I do not believe that any programme can be given in such an exhaustive manner. So far as our Andhra Desa is concerned I do not propose to suggest an exhaustive programme in this address of mine; but shall state the most important items as briefly as possible. The Congress Party must pledge itself:—

To work, by all Constitutional means, both through and outside the Reform Act, for the attainment of full Responsible Government; to continue the agitation for the imediate attainment of full Responsible Government without being bound by considerations of expediency or restraints or conditions imposed by the Act; to agitate for the re-adjustment of the Provinces on the linguistic basis, with a view to establish full Responsible Government at any time in the near future; to agitate for a Declaration of Rights; to secure the privilege of sending to the League of Nations representatives elected by the people and not those nominated by the Bureaucrary; to secure equal rights for Indians with his Majesty's European subjects throughout the British Empire; to secure real fiscal autonomy for the country without the condition that the Legislature and the Executive Government of India should agree; to secure the establishment of National Militia and Citizen Army, so as to reduce the annual Military expenditure and ensure the defence of the country; to secure National economy; to stand for complete co-operation of the Hindus with the Mussalmans in all their just and peaceful efforts at a solution of the Khilafat Problem; and generally in all matters to secure National solidarity; to whole-heartedly support the Non-Brahmana candidates of the Congress Party at the next election in preference to Brahmana candidates; to work for the amelioration of the condition and status of the Depressed Classes; to improve the conditions of labour; to introduce free and compulsory Primary Education and also to introduce such changes as are necessary on the lines of the Saddler's Commission Report; to introduce agricultural schools in every district and adopt such measures as are necessary to increase the productive value of the agricultural land and also to establish Agricultural Banks; to encourage the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of treatment; to do all that is necessary for the protection, initiation and development of Indian industries and for the establishment of *polytechnics* and to secure the separation of judicial from executive functions.

THE KHILAFAT.

Referring to Khilafat he said: "It is the duty of every good citizen to give a timely warning of the state of feeling in the country to the Government. Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of his country, has struck a note of warning to the Government in proper time. It is is not a threat. He never offers any threat to anybody. He says that Hindus are pledged to co-operate with their Mussalman brethren. He calls upon his countrymen to act according to his directions if the Government should not find its way to correct its mistake. Some of his Moderate friends have challenged his non-co-operation movement on the ground that it is likely to lead to breach of peace. Mr. Gandhi has accepted the challenge and said that the chances of the breach of the peace are greater in the absence of a non-co-operation movement. I feel that the Hindus are in honour bound, for the maintainance of the National unity, to stand by their Muslim brethren in this hour of great crisis. What happens to Muslims to-day might happen to themselves to-morrow. It is the feeling of the Muslim that the solution of the problem is in the hands of the British Government and that it is attempting to evade its responsibility. I hope that British Ministers and Allies will not fail to solve the Khalifate question to the satisfaction of the Muslims so as to ensure peace in the British Empire. At this critical moment the Crown ought not to lose sight of the doctrine that "Religion implies Freedom and that religion fosters the powers of man into independence." If the State which is all powerful comes into conflict with the Muslim religion there will be no peace in the country. That is why religious neutrality has been declared and maintained until now as the foundation of the British Government in this country. I hope this will not be violated now."

After referring to various other questions, Mr. Prakasham, concluding, said:

"I appeal to all the Non-Brahmins and Brahmins of Andhra Desa and also to the whole of the Presidency to bear in mind the history of the Vijayanagar Empire and forget all their differences. The Brahmins served as Ministers. They can certainly avoid conflict with Non-Brahmins in the interests of the country. After all the conflict is not for Kingship but petty things of no value."

WHERE IS THE CONTROLLER?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A correspondent has addressed a letter to your morning contemporary on the rising of prices which must have struck every body who has read it to be very true. It is certainly strange that the Government seems perfectly indifferent at the daily rising of the prices of all commodities. Meat, butter, sugar, milk, grains, firewood, oil, in fact everything is getting dearer day by day. The man in the street who does not understand the niceties of economic problems is all the same suspicious that a good deal of profiteering is at the bottom of the present state of things. The above referred correspondent has drawn attention that if things are allowed to go unchecked, before long a strike will be the inevitable result. People of moderate means are undoubtedly getting desperate as it is impossible to live under the present conditions. Every one is asking where is the Controller and what is he doing. How is it that not the slightest enquiry is held of the reason why milk is sold at 8 annas a seer by certain European dairies which merrily raise their price by half anna every month? Butter is now sold at Rs. 2 a pound, while during the war it was twelve annas. While the question of the great increase in the prices of foodstuffs causes the greatest concern to the Governments of England and France, here nobody seems to take the slightest notice of the bitter struggle of the population who are in the hands of the profiteers.

If a strike were to take place to-morrow you will find scores of wise people, who are well-to-do enough not to feel the pinch of the present conditions, to air their opinions th political leaders and enemies of the capital are at the bottom of the labour troubles. No one will put down the trouble to its true cause, and the Government with characteristic apathy will endorse such opinions without taking the slightest trouble to come to the rescue of the suffering public. How long are we to endure all these trobules?—Yours etc.,

C. L. D.

May, 25.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

The market for jute shares to-day ruled fairly steady without any great volume of business passing. Coal shares were still in demand and prices hardened up all round. Sa-igram was particularly in request. In the Miscellaneous section, the market opened weak for cotton shares due to the adverse position of cotton at home, but later this class of shares recovered.

The following were the closing quotations: Coal:—Bababoni 17/4, Bengal 80/8, Bhalgora 39 Burrakur 49/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 23/8, Caledonian 12/4, Doogdha 13/4, East India 38/12, Equitable 49, Fularibad 14/4, Ghusick 26, Gopalichuch 13/8, Jainty Central 23, Kosoonda 32/4 s odd lot, Kuardi 30, New Beerbhooom 4104, New Kessurgarh 34/8, Raneegunj 70/8, Sathgram 11/8, Sendra 36, Suratand 11/12, Empire 11 small lot, Jagnadih 15/4, Kendadih 14, New Tetturya 15/8, Neetooria 13/4, Patmohna 16/6, Samla Kendra 20/4, West Albion 8/12.

Jute:—Alliance 712, Alliance prefs 106 small lot, Century 12/4, Empire 88, Howrah 46, Kamarhatty 990 small lot, Kankmarrah 770 small lot, Nuddea at par, Northbrook 84/8, Reliance 48/8 and Prefs 106, Standard 687, Waverley 18/12.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank Prefs 96, Acme Oil 7/8, Albion Tannery 9/4, Assam Sugar 11, Bank of Bengal 1,735, Bankura Damudar Railway 32, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 12 prem, British Ceylon Corporation 20/4, British India Corporation (deferred) 19/12, British India Corporation 13/12 small lot, British India Tobacco 9, Britania Engineering 13/8, Burmah Finance and Mining 12 small lot, Calcutta Industrial Bank /6/ Discount, Carew and Co., 112 odd lot, Coalfield power /8/ prem, Central Provinces Cement 11/12, Dunbat Cotton 672, Fairbairn Lawson 8 per cent. pref 1 prem, Gauhati Shillong Motor Transport 80, Ganges Rope 248 small lot, Hume Pipes 16/8 Bengal Paper 114, Allahabad Bank 277/8, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 9/8 prem. and old 7 prem, Ivan Jones 14/8, Keshoram Cotton 20/14, Kumardhubi Engineering 30/12, G. Mckenize & Co 11/8, Madans Theatre 16/4 small lot, Marshall Sons 11, New Savan Sugar 16/12, Ram Sugar 38, Scindia Steam Navigation 14/12 prem, Somasipore Sugar 18/4, Tata Industrial Bank 38/4 prem, Titaghur Paper 465 Karnani Bank 3 prem, Pioneer Sugar 21, Spences Hotel 13/4.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at 58/12 small lot at 69/9 War Bonds 1925 at 99/8 per cent. and 1928 at 100/6 per cent.

News has arrived at Colombo of the marriage of Prince Hassan Dnizuddin, the only son of the Sultan of Maldives, and the daughter of Maldivian, the Prime Minister. The Prince left Colombo in February last after education in Ceylon for seven years.

INDIAN H. R. LEAGUE.

LAST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

CONFERENCE AT POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 24.

On Sunday evening the fourth annual Conference of the Indian Home Rule League was held at Poona. Mr. Tilak, president of the League, presided. Many distinguished members from different parts including the Hon. Messrs. Khaparde, Belvi and Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Khaparde, Alekar, Vaidya, Pimprikar, Chiplunkar, Aney, Deshpande, Kaujalgi, Karandikar, Soman, Kaulgikar and others were present. After the president's introductory speech the secretary Mr. Gokhle read the report, in the course of which he said that during the year there were 41,810 ordinary members and 10.21 life members who paid Rs. 100 or more.

There were 189 branches in India. Nearly 500 public meetings and lectures were held. Five Maharati and 2 English pamphlets were issued. A deputation consisting of Mr. Tilak and Messrs. Baptista, Kelkar, Karandikar, Velkar, Sathye was sent to England. It did splendid work there. The League was the first to send a deputation to England. Its members secured sympathy of Labour and other M. P.'s. The Labour Party pledged itself in several meetings and Conferences to assist India in securing reforms. The deputation distributed pamphlets by millions, addressed meetings and held interviews. Mr. Tilak addressed a letter to President Wilson and drew his attention to self-determination for India. The latter assured him in reply that the question would be taken up. The League contributed its mite to the Labour Party's funds. Mr. Tilak had two interviews with Mr. Montagu on Reforms and general amnesty. Mr. Kelkar worked as editor of "India" also. The League thanked Messrs. Perekh, Hyndman, Bernard Shaw, Lansbury, Col. Wedgewood and Drs. Clarke and Rutherford and other sympathisers. Mr. Tilak gave evidence before the Joint Committee. In America Lala Rajpatrai and Dr. Hardikar did valuable work and forced the Indian Home Rule question on the Senate's attention through Mr Malone. The head office contributed Rs. 17,315 to the League in America. The balance sheet for 4 years audited and duly signed by the League's authorities showed that over Rs. 1 lakh were, realised as subscriptions and nearly Rs. 2 lakhs as donations. The receipts totalled over Rs. 350,000. The deputation expenses amounted to over Rs. 150,000 and the balance to-day is over Rs. 1,25,000.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference passed resolutions on the following:

Adoption of report and balance-sheet; thanks to the deputation; changes in constitution; thanks to Lala Lajpatrai and Dr. Hardikar; election of office bearers; adoption the Congress Democratic Party's manifesto by the league for election purposes and establishment of an arbitration board to settle differences between the League's candidates for election.

Mr. Tilak in his concluding speech said "the Reforms Act is passed and now there remains no question as to whether we Home Rulers should stand for election. The Congress ordered us to work the Act in a definite manner and now every possible seat must be contested by Home Rulers. We know no caste or creed in this. We will help every Home Rule candidate tho signs the Congress Democratic Party's manifesto no matter whether he be Mahratta, Jain, Lingayat, Mahomedan or untouchable.

Referring to the mainfesto he said "I have not prepared it. I have consulted leaders different provinces. It was intended to be published under their signatures but to avoid delay they told me to publish through the press and so I did. Our league has also approved it." He then replied to several objections against the League.

Referring to work he said our deputation's work is most important. We must continue it more vigorously. We are to get rights from Parliament. The British democracy must, therefore, be convinced that they must give us full responsible Government. Agitation in India touched only a few. We must, therefore, agitate in England and elsewhere now when ideas about reconstruction, self-government, self-determination are in the air. It is said Mr. Tilak and his Home Rulers were Moderates in England. It was not so. We were bound by the Congress mandate and we put forth only that view. In that we had the nation's support. Had we gone forward we would have been taunted in the same manner. Some now suggested I should stand for election. My reply is "leave of to me."

After Mr. Tilak's speech Mr. Karandikar prosposed a vote of thanks to the president and the proceedings terminated.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

The rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold to-day, will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 5-13/32d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 5-15/32d. per rupee.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan is a candidate for election to the Council of State by the Mahomedan constituency of Madras Presidency.

Sir Harcourt Butler arrived at Allahabad on Thursday morning.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived in Madras on Tuesday from Ootacamund.

INDIA AND AFRICA.

(Continued from page 8.)

Ocean, in Africa and India, have been thrown into a state of violent commotion and galvanised activity by the demands of the Great War. Shortage of shipping alone has prevented an even greater demand for the products of the soil. The present generation will rapidly witness these shipping requirements made good and then an even greater expansion of trade may be expected.

The Submarine danger was one of the compelling factors in the vast trade development. For when the shipping of goods from Europe through the Mediterranean became highly dangerous, it was found necessary to develop key industries in India and in Africa. The historians who are now compiling a detailed account of the different phases of the War have not lost sight of the fact, that the immensely accelerated industrial power of modern India had no less remarkable effect in winning the War, on the Eastern front, than the 1,400,000 soldiers which India herself gave to the fighting ranks.

Since the Armistice, there has been no slackening down of this industrial activity; for Europe, exhausted and broken by the War, is demanding every manufactured article that can be speedily made, in order to make up for the losses received during the War. Europe also needs, tenfold more than in the past, every raw material for her own workshops Therefore we see, at the present time, India and Africa furiously busy, bartering all kinds of goods with each other, and also sending surplus products to Europe at immense profit.

Labour Problen in Africa and India.

The labour conditions, which I have witnessed with my own eyes in Africa and India, are such as make the outlook dark and threatening. The International Labour Conference at Washington, which professed to represent the League of Nations, found that the conditions under which labour was being carried on in India would not harmonise with those of Europe and America. The Conference did not even attempt to settle the main issues on the lines of uniformity and as a consequence the factory laws of India (which are among the worst in the world) remained unchallenged and unaltered. There could hardly have been a more painful confusion of the weakness of the Indian position and of the sweated nature of Indian labour.

In Africa native labour conditions are even worse. While the European labourer, who will condescend to work with his hands, is an aristocrat drawing an inflated salary, the African and Indian labourers are reduced by the great companies and syndicates to work at the lowest level of subsistence. Forced labour among the natives of East Africa is openly advocated and also openly practised. I shall have to refer later on in detail, to the submerged condition of the Indian indentured and ex-indentured labourers in Natal. They are rapidly falling down below the level even of the Kaffir on the Natal sugar plantations.

Expansion of Trade And I's Effects.

Thus we note, on both shores of the Indian Ocean, an immense expansion in the volume of industry and trade owing to the War. We find commercial exploitation on the largest possible scale. We see a capitalist regime with almost unlimited powers, and side by side with this we witness on all sides, a vicious labour system carried on with cruelty and oppression. The labourers and their families, by thousands and tens of thousands, are brought within the clutches of the vast machine of Modern Commerce. Their domestic life is shredded and torn into pieces; they are sucked dry of all the strength of their early manhood and then when they are old they are thrown on the refuse-heap of humanity,—forgotten, uncared for and unknown I have personally watched this ruthless process at work in Bombay and Madras, as well as in Durban and Mombasa. I have observed it being actively pursued for the sake of immediate commercial gain, by Indian employers and merchants as well as by Europeans.

It is this imsatiable spirit of the modern commercial struggle that has inflamed the racial passions. The racial passions in their turn, when once let losse, have inflamed the lust for gold and the selfish exploitation of mankind. The economic and the racial factors have formed in Africa a vicious circle, from which it is difficult indeed for a decent man to escape unstained and to keep his soul clean.

The same forces are actively at work in India as well as Africa. They must be exorcised here as well as there.

(To be continued.)

MARWARI AGRAWAL CONFERENCE.

SESSIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Marwari Agrawal Conference, writes under date May 23:—

The second sessions of the Marwari Agrawal Conference will be held in Bombay from the 5th to 7th June under the presidency of Seth Ramlalji Ganariwala, a well-known rais of Hyderabad (Deccan). The Reception Committee under the chairmanship of Seth Ramnarianji Ruiya is doing its work well. Seth Sitaramji Poddar, who was formerly elected chairman, is unable to attend. The invitation letters have been sent in great numbers to all parts of India, and are yet being sent. A spacious pandal is being erected. Pandit Nekiram Sharma has arrived here especially for the Mahasabha. A sub-committee for arrangement of the reception of delegates has been formed. Time is short, and the delegates invited are requested to inform the Committee about the time of their arrival at the earliest possible date. Delegates will be charged Re. 1 per day for lodging.

The Zemindar of Sivaganga has subscribed Rs. 50,000 to the Victory Hall Fund. This is the largest subscription promised to the Fund.

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

OPENING OF SECOND SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, May 25.

Sirdar Kantaraj Urs, Dewan of Mysore, devoted his address at the opening of the second session of the Representative Assembly, to-day, to an elaborate explanation of the financial position of the State. The Sirdar at considerable length, dealt with the budgets of past and current years, and pointed out the lines on which the conditions caused by high prices and exchange are to be faced.

In concluding his address he alluded to the public loan which the State proposed to float during the course of the current year, for capital outlay, on productive public works now in the course of completion. He said it is hoped with the help of the Government of India it will be possible to make the issue of Mysore Government Loan available for subscription all over India. Under the existing arrangements interest on Mysore Government bonds is payable at all Government treasuries in British India. It is expected the terms of its issue, which will be secured on the finances of a State, and facilities which will be provided for its negotiability and transfer will render the loan very popular.

The Sirdar also communicated to the Assembly the joyful news that the H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been graciously pleased to include Mysore in his itinerary in India during the next cold weather. He said:—I have no doubt the welcome news will be hailed with rejoicings in all parts of state and that heir-apparent to the British Imperial throne, which stands for so much in progress of humanity, will be received with great enthusiasm and demonstrations of loyalty which have even been characteristic traditions of Mysore.

MYSORE PRESS ACT.

DEMAND FOR REPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, May 25.

At the Mysore Assembly to-day, speeches were made urging the repeal of the Mysore Press Act. For some years past this matter has been often brought before the Assembly and opinions have been divided on the matter among the members of the Assembly themselves, while the Government used to promise consideration of the subject. In 1916, the Act was amended as to permit an offender to have the privilege of judicial enquiry and at to-day's discussions arguments were advanced pointing that the Act placed restraint on public opinion and that it stood in the way of newspaper enterprises in the State.

A Mahomedan member opposed the repeal of the Act.

There was further discussions, but no reply was given on behalf of Government.

LATE DR. OHDEDAR.

GOVT'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 25.

The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. Oakden, Commissioner Lucknow Division to Dr. G. N. Ohdedar:—

"I am desired by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor to convey to the relatives of Rai Bahadur Dr. M. N. Ohdedar his deep sympathy in their loss. His Honour has known Dr. Ohdedar ever since he came to India and held him in the highest respect. His Honour feels that he has lost in him a true friend and that Government has lost a valued citizen."

MADRAS AND MESTON REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 25.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee has resolved not to take part in to-morrow's public meeting to protest against the recommendations of Lord Meston's Financial Committee regarding Madras contributions towards the Imperial deficit in view of its strong objection to agreeing to a seventeen per cent. contribution proposed in the draft resolution to be passed at to-morrow's meeting.

WHIST DRIVE HELD TO BE GAMING.

Blackpool boarding houses, at which whist drives are conducted during the winter months, were affected by a local magisterial decision in mail week.

Charles Driver, of White House, Central Beach, was fined £5 and costs for gaming by holding whist drives, and Mary Ann Halliday was fined £1 for permitting the play.

Police officers, who took part in the drives, said 466 players participated in six nights.

Would-be promoters of whist drives are in great doubt as to whether they will be convicted of gaming if they are prosecuted, writes a "Daily Chronicle" correspondent.

The following are some of the decisions arrived at in the law courts during recent years:—

In October 1911 the Salford Stipendiary fined the promoter of a whist drive for unlawful gaming.

This decision was unanimously upheld in April 1912 by a King's Bench Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Alverstone), Mr. Justice Pickford and Mr. Justice Avory.

Following this decision there were several police court prosecutions of promoters of whist drives.

In November 1912, at the London Sessions, a promoter was found not guilty after two juries had disagreed

In February 1913 another promoter, preferring to have a case brought before a jury, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, and was found not guilty.

ENGLISHMEN AND JUNKERS.

THE DISTINCTION.

The following letter appears in the "Englishman" signed by an Englishman:—

Sir,—Lest silence should be interpreted as concurrence. I think it is quite true some one took you up in your contention that General Dyer's action at Amritsar has the approval of the bulk of Englishmen in the country.

Do you seriously contend that his action in opening fire without warning on an unarmed mob of men, women and children in meeting assembled and continuing to fire on the unresisting and fleeing people until all his ammunition was expended, has the approval of the bulk of Englishmen in this country?

Do you really mean that Englishmen can approve of his action in leaving the wounded and dying, women and children included, without succour of any kind throughout the life-long night, knowing also that his curfew orders prevented others from succouring them, except at the risk of being shot.

Why do you pretend that this action of his saved the country when we have it from his own lips that there had been no outbreak or disturbance at Amritsar after the first day on which the bank officials were murdered three days previously.

I would fain have refrained from commenting on this terrible affair until the judgment of the Hunter Committee was published; but, as you have yourself anticipated that judgment in your thick-and-thin support of General Dyer, I feel obliged to do so, for the reasons given in the first sentence of the letter.

If your own sentiments in this matter are really as you describe I cannot of course help it, but I do most strongly protest that these sentiments should be fastened to me and the many other Englishmen in this country who I know would repudiate the suggestion with indignation.

I think, Sir, you are doing great harm to the good relations which should exist between Europeans and Indians in this country in pretending that you have the bulk of the former with you in your attitude towards this terrible affair. I unhesitatingly declare that you have not.

If you must continue in this attitude, please let it be clearly understood from your writing that it is your own attitude and that of possibly a few who think with you and not that of the bulk of "Enlishmen" in India. You have absolutely no warrant for claiming that it is, and I indignantly deny it.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVT. HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 22.

Their Excellencies Sir George and the Hon. Lady Lloyd entertained the residents of Mahableshwar this afternoon at Government House to a garden party.

The weather in spite of the fact that for several days previously thunderstorms had blown up towards the evening, was all that could be desired. Nearly 300 guests assembled and were received by their Excellencies on the steps; whence they passed down through the gardens to the tennis courts and putting lawns. The latter was the scene of competitors. The victors after a great struggle proved to be Miss Rattray ably partnered by Dr. Fox. Concurrently with this there was a mixed doubles knock-out tennis tournament, played on the adjacent courts, to which some really first class tennis was witnessed and after some brilliant exchanges Mrs. Rendall and Mr. McIver proved victorious in the final tussle against Mrs. Baker and Mr. Miller who, however, extended their opponents to their utmost before conceding them the match. A pleasing feature of this year's party, and we may add an innovation was the reception of the guests by their Excellencies on the steps leading down to the upper gardens from whence they were able to enjoy a view of the attractively laid out grounds in their immediate vicinity and a charming vista over the ghats stretching away into the distance almost to the sea.

After the reception, their Excellencies moved down to the courts mingling freely with their guests, who were enjoying tea and refreshments provided under the shady trees, and honouring several sets and the final of the tennis tournament with their presence.

Her Excellency who looked extremely well in fawn and a large hat with wings, graciously presented the prizes at the conclusion of the tournament, and the guests departed about 7 p.m. after a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

MADRAS GOVT. HOUSE NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 25.

There will be a dance at the Government House Ootacamund, on the 2nd June and a State banquet on the 5th proximo in honour of the King's Birthday. Governor and Lady Willingdon will visit Madras in July in connection with the meeting of the Legislative Council which is fixed for the 13th. Their Excellencies will make a short tour in Madura and Ramnad districts after the meeting, returning to Madras in August and September during which months there will again be another meeting of the Legislative Council. The Governor visits Coimbatore on 28th June to preside at the distribution of prizes to Students of the Forests College and will attend a Garden party and return to Ooty on the 30th.

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

A big two-storied building in the Radha Bazar street collapsed last evening. Fortunately no lives were lost. Several offices were located in the building, but yesterday being a public holiday all of them were closed. Some coolies were playing cards on the ground floor, but rushed out frightened at the noise of cracking beams and escaped just before the building collapsed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

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NEW INDIA Writes

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MR. GANDHI AS POLITICIAN.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

By accepting the Presidentship of the All-India Home Rule League, which he himself characterises as a "purely and frankly political organisation" Mr. Gandhi has taken upon himself definitely the duties and responsibilities of a politician. This is, indeed, a "distinct departure from the even tenour" of Mr. Gandhi's life, considering that till very lately he has protested against being called a "politician." But certainly nothing but good can come out of Mr. Gandhi's active association in our politics. In all countries, the state of political life is more or less akin to the state of the Augean stable, which defies all attempts at purification and uplift to a higher moral plane than that of national or even party aggrandisement. While in its ideal conception, politics is only the branch of civics that treats of the principles of civil Government and conducts of state affairs and administration of public servants in the interests of the peace, prosperity and safety of the State consistent with those of humanity as a whole, in practice in almost all the countries—I only mean the free nations, the subject ones being devoid of choice—politics has come to be regarded in a narrow and selfish party sense, meaning the administration of public affairs or the conduct of political matters so as to carry elections and secure public offices. Party intrigues and political wire-pulling have become bywords of political life, and especially in the West politics has become more a profession and a trade than a public duty. No longer is politics *Rajadharma* as it is well described in Aryan culture, even in India. Even though the Congress may be fully representative of the Nation, the motif force of persons working it has become partisan, which every honest thinker, who is closely watching Indian political life must admit, as even is the case with British Parliament and its political life. As long as politics is not governed by principles grounded on basis of morality and is not regarded as expression of the principles by which nations should be governed and regulated, as only a branch of ethics or rather as a special application of principles of morality and religion, so long will there be in all countries, as there is even now in India, chaos and political social and economic injustice which will and must lead to an eruption of the moral and material forces in the country to the detriment of the well-being of the masses of the country and peace of Humanity as a whole. The Truth, which finds confirmation in the history of the progress of Humanity, is that while corruption in the political life of a free people leads to the birth of new movements as that of American independence, French Revolution and English Reformation, in countries governed by slave psychology, it will and must lead to racial and cultural suicide.

Symbol of Spiritual Culture.

India has a culture of her own. She has a separate entity. What she, therefore, needs is the self-expression of her soul which is well put as self-realisation. And the attainment of self-Government is the means to this end. The object of the All-India Home Rule League is to grow to the height of its own greatness, namely, the introduction of full responsible Government in India within the Empire, with the least possible delay. Mr. Gandhi, as none dare to dispute, symbolises in himself the spiritual culture of India. He is a living emblem of this land of sages and "avatars." That being so, the Home Rule League could not have pitched upon a better person to guide it to its declared goal. But there is an apprehension in the mind of politicians who profess deep respect and admiration for Mr. Gandhi that as President of the League Mr. Gandhi is in the wrong place. "The Chronicle" itself has given expression to the fear, regarding the step Mr. Gandhi has taken—"with some embarrassment." The rift in the lute lies in the fact that the "adequate conception" of the task of the League, which the politicians who feel embarrassed, can command refuses to go further than the fact that the way to attainment of self-Government must obviously come from an enactment of the British Parliament which in its turn involves playing up to the gallery of the party in power in British politics, by all means from that of cajoling to coercing. Having deeply studied the art of party political manoeuvres in the west, our politicians refuse to recognise that the way to self-Government is to attain it by power within and not to expect it as a boon from any power without and that foreign domination being more a consequence than cause, it is best met by uprooting devitalising and denationalising factors within. The problem in India is not political. It is cultural. The *raison de etre* of foreign domination is alleged cultural superiority and the self-imposed duty of the nation in power to raise to its cultural moral and intellectual level the people whom it rules. So far India has resisted the attempt of the West at cultural conquest because of the loyalty of the masses of India who form the major population to the Indian culture which embodies in itself the highest tone of morality as the motif force of action in all the walks of life. It is why "Dharma" or Duty is the watchword of progress in India and not Right. History has recorded how the French revolution only succeeded in establishing the rights of individual man which because of its want of harmony and attunement to the collective life of the people has only led it into the vicious circle of class antagonism which is the foremost factor that lies at the bottom of much of the world's unrest that exists to-day.

Mr. Gandhi's Creed.

In the new dispensation which the Reform Act promises there is the danger of our politicians setting up the exotic western standard of progress in the country and thus themselves helping in the cultural suicide of the people. It is against this danger that the Poet Rabindranath Tagore has warned us, in season and out of season. It is what Swami Vivekananda, the authoritative exponent of Indian culture, warned the people against. India has to assimilate the best aspects of western culture but they must be built upon the foundations of her own culture. The Home Rule League, while it unerringly recognises as the object of its existence the attainment of self-Government as a means to the end, is not firm in its adherence to the *sin qua non* of true progress which is the resuscitation of Indian culture shorn of its dead form to suit modern conditions. And this need, Mr. Gandhi, by his acceptance of the Presidentship of the League has undertaken to do. We know Mr. Gandhi might be disillusioned more than when he retains his "splendid isolation" about the drawbacks of his countrymen and the gulf which is greater than he imagines to be, between the practices and precepts of his countrymen especially the educated Indians. But that disillusionment Mr. Gandhi must face and outlive, as he has many times due, if he is to do any useful public work. The programme of work which Mr. Gandhi has sketched out are all highly useful national activities which by themselves will lead India to the attainment of its goal. Mr. Gandhi's creed can be summed up in the saying Politics is Religion. India can only gain by adopting that creed. Our Motto is! "Give me not oh God that blind fool faith in my friend that sees no evil where evil is, but give me, oh God, that sublime belief, that seeing evil, I have faith."

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 24.

There are four resolutions standing in the name of the Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanuaja Achariar to be moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council at the banqueting hall on Thursday, the 27th instant.

The Hon. member will move that the proposal to levy contributions from the local Government to meet the deficit of the Government of India is opposed to the policy of fiscal autonomy, that if the contribution has to be levied to meet a deficit, the deficit should be wiped out in a fixed term of years which should not exceed ten years and that there should be a maximum amount beyond which contribution towards the deficit should not be claimed.

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"That the contribution required from the Madras Government in the first year of reforms, namely 348 lakhs, is excessive and that the Madras Government will be unable to carry out several important schemes which have been hung up owing to financial stringency in the past and that representation be made to the Government of India for the retention of general stamps as an item of imperial revenue, unless it can be guaranteed that the deficit of the Government of India will be completely wiped out in a reasonable period of time.

Mr. Narasimha Iyer, will move that if the amount is levied in excess of due proportion from the province of Madras it should be recovered from the Provinces contributing less than their due proportion in such instalments and at such times as the Government of India may determine.

"A PERNICIOUS SYSTEM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It gave me great pleasure, as it must have done to many others of the readers of your esteemed paper, to read in the issue of the 10th instant a leaderette on the veritable gambling going on in the Share Market under the name of the Vaida system of the sale and purchase of shares. In fact your powerful voice should have been raised against the pernicious system long ere this.

Besides the widespread ruin and calamity that this system is responsible for, as happens in the case of all manner of gambling, it tends to check the bona-fide investors from investing their funds in shares on account of artificially inflated rates manipulated by these speculators dealing under the Vaida system.

Your suggestion for the rooting out of this evil, that the Courts of Law should not recognize the Vaida transactions, is a good one, but the fact that these Vaida transactions have been recognized by the Courts of Law indicates that there is something wrong with the law, which will prevent the Courts of Law from acting up to your suggestion. Therefore my suggestion is that you should ask the Hon. members of our Legislative Council to take steps to have the law amended so as not only to make these Vaida transactions non-cognizable by the Courts Law, but they should constitute penal offence as in the case of gambling. Vaida transactions of all sorts, whether of shares or cotton or any other business, where there will be no bona-fide giving and taking of the commodity, are nothing but gambling pure and simple, with this difference that the result of the throw of dice is known immediately, while the result of this gambling by Vaida transation is known after some time on a particular date, and if gambling is a penal offence there is no reason why these Vaida transactions should not be made so. As gambling has ruined thousands, similarly dealing in the shares, or cotton or sugar or corn, etc., by means of Vaida transactions has ruined more men than gambling has done, and you must be well aware of that. Just as the fact of the Courts not recognizing the speculative transactions has not stopped such transactions similarly the fact of the Court not recognizing the Vaida transactions will not stop this evil. Therefore the best remedy is to treat the practice as penal offence. I would therefore suggest your appealing, by means of strong leaders in your paper, to the Hon. members of the Legislative Council to try to get the Law amended so as to bring all the speculative and Vaida transactions with in the meaning of gambling, and thus make them penal offence, when only the evil can be routed out, and the thousands of families saved from ruin in future.—Yours, etc.

WELL-WISHER.

Karachi, May 19.

TILAK PURSE FUND.

PRESENTATION MEETING.

On Saturday last a very grand function took place in the Gaikwar Wada under the presidency of Dr. M. G. Deshmukh. The Tilak Purse Fund, 1919, which was started to pay off the expenses of the Tilak-Chirol case, had amounted to nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. That Purse was formally to be presented, and the contributors took this occasion to present it to Mr. Tilak. Many of the contributors from far-off places had therefore gathered in the Gaikwar Wada and the whole open compound was packed to its utmost capacity by men and women visitors of all castes and creeds. The proceedings commenced at exactly 6-30 p.m. with Bande Matram sung by Balgandharva, the musical celebrity of Maharastra.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale then read telegrams and letters from those who could not attend the meeting. After this was over, Mr. N. C. Kelkar in his speech briefly narrated how the Fund was started and replied to the various objections that were raised against it. He said the originators of the Fund had felt some doubt as to whether such a big sum could be raised. But Mr. Tilak's followers rose equal to the occasion and collected the whole sum within a short space of 6 months. More than two lakhs of rupees were raised by small contributions, and they showed how men's minds were stirred by the unfavourable decision in the Chirol case.

Mr. Y. V. Nene, the treasurer of the Fund, read and explained a statement of receipts and disbursements of the Fund, Briefly stated the total Receipts up-to-date amounted to Rs. 2,86,352-7-2, while the total expenditure on the Chirol case, in England and India, came up to Rs. 2,84,229-9-0, and the expenses of collections were Rs. 1,612-2-9, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 510-11-5, which was presented to Mr. Tilak Mr. Nene said that men and women of all castes, creeds and colours from Colombo to Peshawar and from Rangoon to Africa had paid their mite to the Fund.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara who had accompanied Mr. Tilak to England as his legal adviser, then explained how the case developed into a national one. He referred to the deputation of Mr. Montgomerie sent by Government at their own expense to help Sir Valentine in his case, and also to the remark of Sir Edward Carson that if the case were withdrawn or decided in Mr. Tilak's favour it would be a disaster to the Government of India.

Messrs. Vithaldas Jerajani, Aney of Yeotmal. Baburao Phule Khaparde (Junior) and Joshi also spoke.

After these speeches were over the President caled upon Mr. N. K. Vaidya of Nagpur to read the folowing address:

THE ADDRESS.

Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak:

Fifteen months ago one of the many adversities, which have overtaken you in your life, descended upon you in the form of the Chirol case. Sir Valentine Chirol had grossly defamed you and, through you, the whole Nationalist party in his book on "Indian Unrest." This ought to have been counteracted in time, but your incarceration prevented any such undertaking. As soon as you were released, you undertook that task, and, after consulting eminent English, and Indian lawyers, you filed a suit against him in the London High Court. It was decided against you on 21st February 1919, and this was the adversity referred to above.

Only those who had an exact idea of the many important things that depended upon this decision can know the true nature of it. As some as they heard of the decision they thought that a calamity had befallen the whole party, and they therefore girded up their loins to resist its evil effects. The first and the foremost thing it was necessary to do in this respect was to be ready to discharge the tremendous pecuniary responsibility that was laid upon your shoulders by that decision. At first you yourself had incurred a heavy expenditure on account of this case. But the suit was really a suit launched in defence of the whole party, and it was therefore not proper that you alone should bear its pecuniary burden. It was your greatness to launch the suit at your own risk, but it would have been sheer ingratitude on the part of the Nationalists not to shoulder that burden. Impelled by these considerations some of us had, in March 1919, published a circular letter inviting contributions to the Fund. Therein we had requested all our brother Nationalists to raise a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs, which was our estimate of the total expenditure of the case. Circumstances were not favourable at that time to raise such a large fund, but the leaders of various places, realising the gravity of the situation, did their best in the matter, and within 6 months a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was raised.

The troubles you had taken in fighting this case are highly appreciated by the Nationalist party, and even after presenting you this sum of three lakhs, the party cannot deem itself to be less indebted to you for the lead you had taken, of your own accord, in this matter. And how can we of the Nationalist party compensate you for the risk, labour and trouble you had undertaken by going to England at such a green old age? To succeed in this case was not in your hands. But you did everything that was possible to be done in this case, and therefore no blame can attach to you for the failure. The movements against which Chirol wrote were undertaken by you for the Nationalists, you fought with him to defend their cause, and the success or failure in it therefore naturally belonged to the Nationalists, and they thus share your fate. They are not at all discouraged by this decision. On the contrary they think that they are fully compensated for their labour and pecuniary losses by the opportunity you had by this case to make a fearless and frank exposition, in your statement and in your straightforward answers when you were cross-examined, of all the true principles and policy of the Nationalist party before the London High Court. The Nationalists therefore very keenly desire that you should not be put to any pecuniary loss for this case, and all its expenses should be borne by them.

We pray Almighty to give you long life to continue your work in the cause of Nationalism.

Ever yours etc.,

Poona, 22nd May, 1919.

It was then presented to Mr. Tilak by the President in a beautiful silver casket. Mr. Tilak was then garlanded and was presented with a pagree, a beautifully laced shawl and a silken coat.

MR. TILAK'S REPLY.

Mr. Tilak then rose to reply amidst thundering cheers. He said he had witnessed many occasions of the presentation of addresses to him but this was of peculiar significance to him. He saw before him the pick of the Maharastra rising equal to any sacrifice, when the occasion demanded it. He then quoted the remarks of Sir Edward Carson, both in his opening and closing address, to show how the case in the opinion of that counsel was of great public importance and how the Government also took the same view by deputing Mr. Montgomerie to watch the case and assist the counsel of Sir Valentine Chirol. Mr. Tilak further remarked that his success was interpreted to be a blow to the prestige of the bureaucracy. They thought that if a verdict were given in his favour it would be difficult for British officials in India to carry on their work of administration. In short the case was to be decided not on its merits but from the sole point of view of the political effect resulting from his success or failure to obtain damages for defamation. To him it was of equal importance whether he succeeded or not. If he succeeded, it established his character; and if he failed it only showed how a British court could not make a distinction between the political opinions and the private character of a man. He was glad to find that the success of the Purse Fund showed that the Indian public also took a similar view. If friends like Messrs. Karandikar, Bakhale, Raghvayya, Baptista, Khaparde, and others had not generously helped him, the expenses of the case would have been far heavier. These friends therefore deserved public thanks on that occasion along with Mr. Bhave of Thana who willingly lent him a lakh of rupees in the nick of time. It was this readiness to help him that enabled him to carry on the fight in spite of serious difficulties. Mr. Tilak then replied to some of the objections in the press against the Purse Fund and concluded by again heartily thanking the contributors of the Fund for their sympathetic and generous appreciation of his labour. After a vote of thanks to the chair moved by Hon. Mr. Khaparde the proceedings were brought to a close.—The "Maharatta."

CORPORATONS AND ELECTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The residents of Kamathipura are highly indebted to Dr. D. P. B. Master for the sincerity with which he fought in the Corporation for the removal of the Kutchara Depot in spite of the opposition of the Commissioner. I do not understand what engaged the attention of the worthies that represent Kamathipura in the Corporation at that time. To be clear, excepting, Mr. Haveliwala from E. Ward no other Corporator uttered a word in support of the motion of Dr. Master.

It is really a pity that the Corporators, who promised us so many things before their elections, are now negligent of our interests and are enjoying Mahabaleshwar-Matheran weather.

Men like Dr. Master of the other ward come to our help, being moved by the sense of duty towards humanity as a whole. I have to ask the educated electorate of this ward, to go through the reports of the Corporation meetings and see who are their real sympathisers and get at the next election, elected only, those who seem to represent their cause well in taht body.

All other worthies should be set aside.—Yours, etc.

S. PUPALA.

6, Kamathipura, Byculla, May 23.

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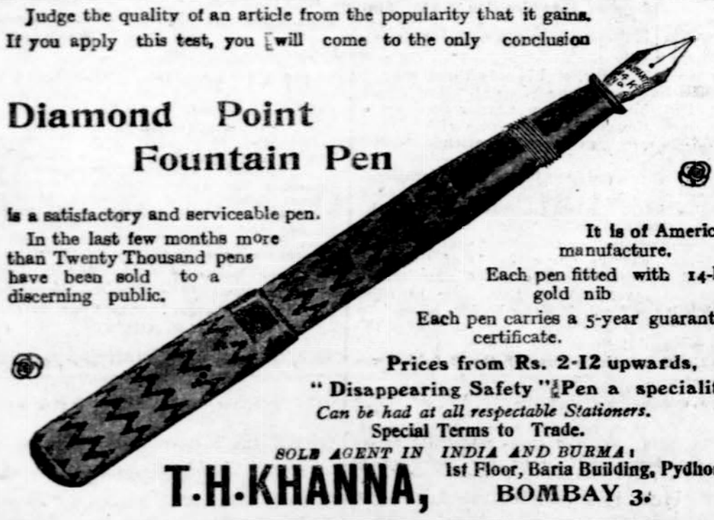

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MESTON COMMITTEE'S AWARD

PROTEST FROM MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 24.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Madras Landholders' Association resolutions were passed protesting against Lord Meston's award in respect of financial contribution from the Madras Government to the Government of India. The committee resolved that a deputation should wait on the Viceroy to express disappointment in the matter.

The Nattukottai Nagartharee Association and several non-Brahman associations also held meetings and passed resolutions protesting against the Meston committee's award.

BUGGA AND RATTO ORDERED TO ANDAMANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following is very important and should go before the public very soon.

The following telegram has been received by me from Lahore:—"Bugga and Ratto under orders for transfer to the Andamans. Chaudhri Bugga suffering from hernia and piles since ten years for which an operation was performed upon him. Chaudhri Ratto is above forty years and therefore should not be sent to Andamans under Jail Manual rules."

I am surprised at what the authorities are after. I made over typed copy of a statement containing horrors of convict life in the Andamans to Mr. J. L. Maffey Private Secretary to the Viceroy which he promised to lay before his Excellency. I pray the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Viceroy to pay heed to public opinion and not to consign persons, believed utterly innocent, to a purgatory like that of the Andamans.

I am aggrieved at the silence of the educated public and the press especially. If there are any two persons who have shown better sense of patriotism, more strength of mind and firm adherence to principle it is these two brave souls. And yet the stormy agitation that was carried on for some educated persons, who rose to leadership by mere chance, till they were released have altogether subsided. I appeal to all the Societies and Sabhas and Anjumans of the country to raise their voice like one man and protest against these brave hearts being consigned to a living grave.—Yours, etc.,

SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

WONDERFUL BOY VIOLINIST.

Jascha Heifetz, the wonderful 20-year-old Russian violinist who has been electrifying America by his playing arrived in London from the United States in mail week. He will make his first London appearance on Wednesday (in mail week) at Queen's Hall, when he is expected to create an equal furore here, says the "Daily Chronicle."

No less an authority than the great Ysaye has declared Heifetz to be unique among violinists of his generation. "He will be the greatest of us all." Ysaye said on one occasion, and his admiration for Heifetz is shown by the fact that the great Belgian virtuose has conducted the orchestra for Heifetz at concerts where the latter was appearing as soloist.

Heifetz has a romantic history. Born of humble parentage, he had just completed his studies and made his debut in Russia, when the revolution broke out. To stay in Russia during the Bolshevik regime meant the death-blow to his hopes, and accordingly he and his father resolved to ecape from Russia.

For months they endured almost incredible hardships, while they managed to make their way across Central and Asiatic Russia, at last arriving at Vladivostok, where they were able to get a ship to America. So exhausted was the lad by this terrible journey that it was some time before he was well enough to play in public.

His name has become known here through some marvellous gramophone records, which have been prnounced unique of their kind and have enjoyed wide popularity.

Interview Jascha Heifetz said he was looking forward to his debut here, and hoped he would place the London public.

"I am most interested in London, How I have longed to see it and to know all about it."

One of Heifetz's amusements is dancing, of which he is extremely fond.

"You see, it is the very essence of rhythm," was his remark, "and rhythm is one of the great things in playing."

"JAINS BEWARE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It pains me that the anti-widow remarriage and anti-Patel Bill's movement is in full force. Six Jains are excommunicated and other four are to be communicated. No good has come from the discussion which took place in the meeting called by Messrs. Surajmal, Solicitor and Velchand, High Court Pleader. Owing to minority on the side of reformers and rowdism of the majority the meeting was dispersed. Strange to say that even many young graduates supported the Mahajan. For a time no good will apparently come out from Palanpur Mahajan. One had hoped that on this occsion the Young Men's Jain Association would do some thing, but it slept a pitiable sleep.—Yours, etc.

JEM.

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CO-OPERATIVE PROBLEMS IN INDIA.

There is a natural tendency, visible in India at the present moment, to look at all questions affecting the well-being of the people from the view point of the changes which the impending constitutional reforms are expected to introduce. Finance, trade, education, social legislation, land revenue, temperance and similar other problems are being discussed with the new councils and the new electorates at the back of their minds by those who are interested in the promotion of reform in what is promised as a New Era in India. The co-operative movement ought to be thorough by democratic in its spirit and practical working and its future in India will be watched with the keenest interest when provincial co-operative departments will be transferred, under the forthcoming reforms, to the hands of popular representatives. The movement in India is only sixteen years old, but its progress this short period has been exceedingly encouraging. The field to be covered is vast and the difficulties to be encountered are immense. In order to make any effective impression upon the economic condition of the poor and ignorant masses of India co-operation will have to expand and advance hundred times its present dimensions. Even in the initial stages of its development, however, the movement is confronted at every turn with difficult problems which must be tackled by those who are concerned in its healthy, progress. Then again, such a variety of different social and economic conditions prevails in the different parts of this large country, that uniformity of practice is found to be impossible though the evil to be combated is the same all over, viz., poverty, indebtedness, helplessness and depression. The divergence in co-operative practice and developments however, has its limits, and care has to be taken to see that the movement does not strike into paths which do not conform to the true spirit and principle of co operation. It is for this reason that the progress of co-operation in India must be examined from time to time and a comprehensive view of the whole movement be taken in order to find out if the movement is proceeding along sound lines and if it requires any special adjustments to the peculiar needs of a province or a community. This would be a sufficient justification for a careful study of problems of outstanding interest relating to co-operation, made by those who have taken an active part in the movement and for their presentation to the public in a readable form so that it may acquaint itself with the present position and the immediate prospects with the assistance of expert guides. The Indian Co-operative Studies,* edited by Mr. E. B. Ewbank, late Registrar of Co-operative Societies in this Presidency and published as the University of Bombay, Economic Series No. 2, are, therefore, to be welcomed as an opportune contribution to the co-operative literature of India.

The Editor need not have taken such a limited view of the utility of his publication as to think that the "studies will have attained their object if they in any way assist the future voters and legislators in India to form sound and independent opinions on such co-operative questions as come before them.' The view is obviously to be attributed to the legitimate solicitude felt for the wealthy advance of Co-operation in India under what will become a democratic government whose machinery will no longer be moved by an expert bureaucracy but will be transferred to the hands of the elected representatives of the people. In any case, studies like those presented by Mr. Ewbank have an immense educative value. They are calculated to set people thinking about the different aspects of co-operation dealt with by men who have a right to be heard with respect.

Mr. Henry Wolff contributes to the Studies an Introduction which is set in the peculiar style readers have learned to associate with the writings of that veteran co-operative enthusiast. He briefly makes out a few telling points which he has elaborated in his book published last year on co-operation in India. Mr. Wolff, had unfortunately, no idea at the time of writing his introduction, of the contents of the essays he was asked to bless and launch into publicity. His criticisms of the several views profounded by the authors of the studies would have been instructive to readers. The essays are designed to attack the more salient features of the Indian co-operative movement and thus to cover among them the whole ground of the issues which have come into prominence in the course of recent discussions and of the practical working of the movement. The writers have been judiciously selected with the view of giving to the public presentation of the problems dealt with, at the hands of experts and practical workers. An enumeration of the subjects discussed will show the comprehensive character of the studies under review. Rural Organization, Types of rural credit societies, guaranteeing unions, co-operation among factory workers, whom banks, co-operative finance, training and propaganda audit, the housing problem, co-operative stores and policy of development are the main topics treated in the book and they are handled by such experienced and devoted co-operators as Messrs. Ewbank Coyajee, V. L. Mehta, Talmaki, Devadhar, Noyce, Slater, Crosthwaite and Sir Daniel Hamilton. No important aspect of the Indian co-operative superstructive has been neglected and care has been taken to scrutinise it from top to bottom. The Studies very properly start with one essay on rural organization by Mr. Collins of Bihar and Orissa. The writer paints a graphic pen picture of the rural conditions in India an appoints, for their imperative improvement to two sovereign remedies, education and organization. The place which guaranteeing unions ought to occupy in the co-operative movement is well brought out by Mr. Ewbank and the objections which have been raised against those unions, among others, by Mr. Wolff himself, have been ably met. The question of co-operative finance and audit have assumed great importance in recent years and the future of the movement very largely depends upon the manner in which they are solved. Prof. Coyaji who has made a special study of the subject, tackles the question of the constitution and operations of urborn banks and Mr. Collins attempts to show ho wco-operative banking must be made to fit in with the general banking of the country and must not be left to itself. The plea Mr. Collins puts in, may be summed up in his own words as follows: "It is to end the present mediaeval system that the co-operator desires to link up moral finance to the finances of Government and the commercial world. He wants no Government money, unless it is the same right of access to its unexpended balances, as is enjoyed by the commercial and industrial magnate. He requires no more Government support than is afforded to the Presidency Banks. In return for this he hopes to produce that equilibrium of monetary demand and supply for which Government and the financier have long been vainly seeking.

Training and propaganda is the theme of Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta's paper and the writer has given a very able and admirable account of what has been done in this direction in other countries and what is being and ought attempted in India. The controversial topics as to whether Government officers should continue to audit the accounts of co-operative societies and whether should bear the expenses of such audit, have been discussed with great ability and impartiality by Mr. Crossthwaite, Registrar Co-operative Societies, Central Provinces. Mr. Talmaki's paper is concerned with the housing problem and the co-operative metho to solve it. The writer describes the housing experiments made in Bombay and the difficulties that have been encountered in their path. One of the most noteworthy features the expansion of co-operation in India is the enthusiasm which is being shown towards the starting of stores. But the successful management of stores on co-operative principles is not such an easy thing as many are disposed to think and Dr. Gilbert Slater has discussed the problem in "a thorough-going and practical manner. Messrs. Devadhar an N. M. Joshi have contributed a paper on co-operation among factory workers. The conditions in which workmen in large industrial centres like Bombay have to live are now too well-known and it is indisputable that their lot will be materially ameliorated if they can be brought to avail themselves of the benefits of co-operation. The possibilities the advantages, the limitations and the difficulties of this work are described in their paper by Messrs. Devadhar and Joshi in an instructive manner. Sir Daniel Hamilton of Calcutta, who is likely to be regarded as a great hustler, expounds his policy of economic development of India though co-operation and sound banking. He wants India's money locked up in London to be utilized as backing for credit to be expanded in this country for the improvement of its agriculture and the emancipation of its cultivators from the clutches of the money-lenders. The co-operative studies of which we have given just a bare idea, will, we feel assured, be read with profit by all those who care to keep themselves in touch with the trend of the co-operative movemant in India and will inspire public spirited well-wishers of the country with the desire to do their best in promoting a cause which deserves active support on all hands.

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MANAGING AGENTS: **Sen, Majumdar & Co.**

REGISTERED OFFICE: **24, Strand Road, Calcutta.**

FACTORY:—101, BAGMARI ROAD, MANIKTOLLA, CALCUTTA.

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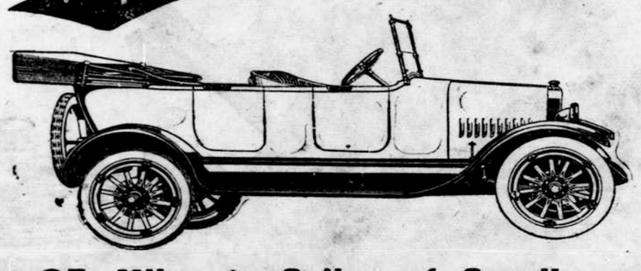

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Mahim Street, Fort, Bombay.